ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,008—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. "PENINSULAR."

THE EXTRA STEAMER "PENINSULAR" will LEAVE BOMBAY at 5 P.M., on the 21st March, and Baggage must be sent to the VICTORIA DOCK, before 11 A.M., on that day.
A Steam-Launch will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER, at 2 P.M., to convey Passengers on Board.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
P. & O. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
P. & O. SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weichell	1st April.
P. & O. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
P. & O. ASSAM	3960	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April.
P. & O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	Saturday. 22nd April.
P. & O. SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
P. & O. VICTORIA	6328	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May,

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked P & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
The Vessel marked P. & O. proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo.

22nd March	19th April
5th April	3rd May
	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 420

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

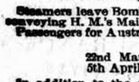
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

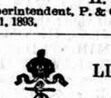
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO GENOA, NAPLES, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
6th April, 4th May, and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 20, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrego	3rd June.

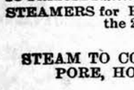
Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, March 11, 1893.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame.	3,230	11th April.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th March 1893.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay; The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 25th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 22nd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on the 23rd March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. | CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR THE TRIP, SEA OR LAND.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUN HELMETS AND HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gents' Pith Hats covered with Silk and Wool (No. 109)	3 12	4 4
Gents' Pith Hats covered with Silk and Wool (No. 118)	3 12	4 4
Gents' Tusser quilted Helmets	3 12	4 4
Gents' Shikaree Shape Helmets	3 12	4 4
Gents' Helmets, covered with Alpaca	3 4	3 12
Gents' Round Crown Civilian, covered with Alpaca	3 4	3 12
Ladies' Pith Hats, covered with Alpaca, with Silk Puggree	3 12	4 4

Also a large Assortment of Military and Grey Felt Helmets and Sun Hats.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

GENTS' HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Our Shirts are 50 per cent. CHEAPER than those of any other firm in Western India. We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in FIT and FINISH.

A Quality Rs. 20-0 per dozen.	A STRONG, ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, suitable for wearing under Uniform or for Office wear.
B Quality Rs. 26-8 "	A SUPERIOR ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, a serviceable and useful quality for Office wear.
G Quality Rs. 29-8 "	A USEFUL LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT of a durable description for general wear.
C Quality Rs. 32-0 "	A SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of a fine and durable long cloth with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
H Quality Rs. 40-0 "	An EXTRA FINE LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, with superior Linen Fronts and Cuffs, a light garment, specially recommended for dress wear during the hot weather.
D Quality Rs. 45-8 "	A VERY SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of an excellent long cloth and very fine linen.
E Quality Rs. 35-8 "	A PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRT, made from a superior French Cambric and in the most Gentlemanly designs.
F Quality Rs. 35-8 "	A USEFUL OXFORD SHIRT, composed of superior and soft material in good patterns.

SHIRTS REQUIRED WITH COLLARS ATTACHED ARE CHARGED EXTRA.
MEASURES REQUIRED, size of Collar worn, Chest, Length of Shirt at Back and from Centre of the Back to the end of Cuff with Arm bent, OR A GOOD FITTING PATTERN SHIRT.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,

BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recevering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a New and Novel Invention, which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our Stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the Prices have been Greatly Reduced.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

STATIONERY.

CHIT PAPERS. FANCY NOTE PAPERS.
OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.
Presentation Articles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Floral, Bird, Naval and Military Albums; Photo Portrait Frames; Scrap Books; Card Cases, &c., &c.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: Esplanade, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.
POSTAL ADDRESS: Head Office—Show Rooms and Dispensary, "VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.
POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st Instant, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., will be CLOSED for BUSINESS on TUESDAY, 21st Instant, this day being a HOLIDAY under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 17th March, 1893.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

GENTLEMEN are INVITED to TASTE these WINES by Messrs. WACE, CORFIELD and Co. at their Offices, 17, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd inst., between 2 o'clock and 5 P.M.
Bombay, 17th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

THERE will be offered FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 17th April 1893, 6th Chittray 1068) about 150 candies of Travancore CARDAMOMS in HUSK. At the same time, a quantity of BEESWAX, IVORY and DAMMER will also be sold.
For further information refer to hand bills which can be had on application to the Acting Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy & Company, Bombay.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 7th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of a NEW GYMNASIUM for the British Infantry at Ahmednagar will be received by the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, up to 4-30 P. M. on 6th April, 1893.
2. Forms of Tender and all necessary information can be obtained on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, between 11 A. M. and 5 P.M., on week days.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by Rupees 250 as earnest-money to be forfeited in the event of the tenderer failing to complete a contract if called upon.
4. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

G. OWEN DUNN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, A. D.,
Executive Engineer's Office, A. D., Ahmednagar District, 17th March, 1893.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE GARDEN.

A WORK OF 150 PAGES, in Stiff Paper Wrappers, containing full directions for the cultivation of Summer and Winter Season Vegetables and Flowering Annuals in the Plains and at Hill Stations in India.
Price Re. 1-12 per V. P. P.

Apply to W. GOLLAN, Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur.

RE ERNEST HAND, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ERNEST HAND, deceased, late of Waltair, in the District of Vizagapatam, in the Madras Presidency, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, who died at Waltair aforesaid on or about the 4th day of November, 1892, and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of whose estate throughout British India were granted on the 28th day of February, 1893, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., (the Constituted Attorney in Bombay of Sir HENRY SEYMOUR KING, the sole Executor appointed according to the tenor of the said Will) are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office in Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
All Persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.
Dated the 6th day of March, 1893.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL	£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID	£3,200,000

LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

TO LET, in Bhosawal Square, at Parel Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddass Iron Works, several BUNGALOWS, thoroughly repaired, and newly painted. Apply to the Undersigned.

E. G. CABRAL,
Grant Buildings, Colaba.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b, c, d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—80' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded fues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co. M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"96, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have made more violent coughs. It was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty. I am, Sir, yours truly, A. HIRD."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:
Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD, ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT, MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION AND WAX-WORKS,

Which has just furnished A SEASON OF 15 WEEKS IN CALCUTTA, is now on Tour through India, and *en route* for THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO. Originality, Versatility, and Refinement. The above place has been refitted and decorated AS A NOVELTY MUSEUM in which may be seen

THE GREAT CENTENNIAL CITY,
THE AMERICAN TRADESMAN'S VISION,
THE GRAND CYCLORAMA, GITANA,
THE GIPSY QUEEN.
FORETELLER, PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY, by which visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS or WIVES.

Polite Ushers in attendance, Piano Recitals at intervals. Hours and Prices of Admission as follows:—
General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.
Grand Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.
General Reception, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.
Children under 12 years half-price.
Tram pass the door. See future Advertisements.

TOWN HALL.

HERR CARL WALTHER'S GRAND CONCERT,

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS, THURSDAY EVENING, 23RD MARCH, AT 9-30 P.M.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION:—
Reserved Front Seats ....Rs. 3 each.
Reserved Second Seats .... " 2 "
Unreserved .... " 1 "
Can be had from Messrs. ROSE & Co.

EVE'S BOWER
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.
Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, Per Italian Steamer DCO. BALDUINO, Captain A. CRUCIANI, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 20th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by s. s. "MALVERN" are hereby notified of her arrival from LONDON *via* KARACHI, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor Captain CLARK before removal from the Dock Premises, and all claims must be presented, duly signed by the Master, previous to the Vessel leaving Port, after which no claim would be admitted.

For The BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1893, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1892, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1893, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 19th March, 1893, on Production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st March, 1893.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Monday, the 20th March, 1893, a Dividend at the rate of Rs 10 per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the period ending 31st December, 1892, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1893, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 19th March, 1893, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st March, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE and DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS, Executors of MOOLIBAI, widow of BHUGWANDAS MORARJEE, have contracted TO SELL to RUTTONSEY KANJEE the property hereunder described. All persons having claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 20th day of March, 1893.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground, with the messuages and buildings thereon standing, situate, lying, and being on the Eastern side of Kalbadevi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort walls in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 236, new No. A-1772, old survey No. 32, and new survey No. 1682, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 254, and now under ward No. 433 and 434, and street No. 183-185 and 187, admeasuring sixty-nine feet and six inches in length, from East to West, and thirty-six feet and six inches in width from North to South on the front side of the said buildings and thirty-four feet and six inches in width, also from North to South on the back side thereof, and containing in the aggregate 231 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Nurrotumdas Narandas, and now of Vullubhdas Jamnadas, and on or towards the East and South by the property formerly belonging to Thackersey Naranji and now belonging to Mr. Mansukhlal Mugutlal Munshi, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Mr. Mansukhlal Mugutlal Munshi, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR, & JAMSETJI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMRAO MOROJEE, the sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of BENABAI alias SATYABHAMABAI, widow of HARISCHANDRA PANDURANG has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to DAYIBAI, wife of CHUTURBHOOJ CULLIANJEE. Any person or persons having any claim against or to the said premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at AnuntRushi's Oart outside the Fort, admeasuring 145 1-9 square yards or thereabout, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No.—New No — Old Survey No.— and New Survey No.—and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4523-24 and Street No. 16-1 and bounded on the East by the property of Itcharam Nanabhai, on the West by the property of Shamuldas Vittuldas, on the North by the property of the said Shamuldas Vittuldas and on the South by the Public passage, leading to the said Oart, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 20th Day of March, 1893.

BALKRISHNA AND PHEROZESHAH,
Purshaser's Attorneys.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS
MR. RONALD SMEDLEY
WILL GIVE A RECITAL AT THE
GAIETY THEATRE
ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

TICKETS:—First Seats, Rs. 3. Second, Rs. 2. Third, Re. 1. Arrangements can be made for STUDENTS at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where Tickets can be had and Plan of Theatre seen.

Soldiers in Uniform half-price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

"The London Era" says:—Mr Smedley's rendering of "Elaine" (Tennyson) and the tent scene from "Julius Cæsar" stamp him as an Artist of high culture. The opening scene from Robertson's "Caste," and Humorous Pieces by Mark Twain, Bret Harte and others were admirably recited, and the Applause he met with from his Audience showed how thoroughly his Talents were appreciated.

OTARD, DUPUY & Co.

THIS very old Cognac House have arranged to consign their well known Brandies solely to our care in India; they are just now shipping two qualities—V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac, the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per Case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per Case of 1 doz. Bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our friends' consignments and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED YARN AND MACHINERY AT THE JAMES GREAVES MILL CHINCHPOOGLY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the James Greaves Mill, by order of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—

A large lot of grey yarn damaged by water and fire baling press, bundling presses, damaged reeling machinery, old iron, Hessian cloth, burntwood, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, March 21, 1893.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ANOTHER LOT OF JAPANESE AND CHINA BRONZE WARE, PORCELAIN WARE, LACQUERED WARE, SILK CURTAINS, FANS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Medow Street, No. 21, the following goods belonging to a China Merchant, who retires from the business.

The same consisting of Satsooma, and Kanga Flower vases, teasets, cups and saucers, washhand basins and jugs, inlaid wall plates, old blue dinner sets, large size flower vases, ladies' work boxes, also a collection of Bronze Ornaments in varieties.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid as the lots are knocked down, and remainder to be paid and lots cleared away on or before the third day after the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, March 21, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	2? 9

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RINGNES & CO.'S
SCANDINAVIAN BEER,

Rs. 15 Per Case of three Dozen Quarts.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS,
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP...........Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
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FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived. A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co., Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficieny of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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FOR MARCH, 1893.
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AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
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SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

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Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
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Please apply to
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ... £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.......................... £7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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" 1880 ....£333,078
" 1885 ....£966,107
" 1891 ....£1,607,030

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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

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ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

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ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

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Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
A WELL MANAGED INSTITUTION.

THE PROGRESS made by the "SUN LIFE" during 1892, WAS REMARKABLE, AN ADVANCE all along the line IS REPORTED. THE NEW BUSINESS, INCOME, ASSETS AND SURPLUS ACCUMULATED all show a LARGE INCREASE. THE INVESTMENTS (regulated by the Dominion Insurance Act) are of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, and yield an average interest of over SIX PER CENT. and the PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS cannot fail thus to be HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

The Prosperity of the "Sun Life" is no doubt largely due to its UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	"	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	Rs.	7 7 0
At age 25	do.	"	8 5 0
At age 30	do.	"	9 7 0
At age 35	do.	"	10 14 0
At age 40	do.	"	12 11 0
At age 45	do.	"	15 0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

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[..]ND STOCK LIST.

[..]KS.

		[..]nt.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 2[..]	Rs.
		500	500	9 pr. ct	1,062½
		500	all	9 pr. ct	1,020
		500	all		980
		610	all	5 pr. ct	110
		620	620	7 pr. ct	620
		315	all	41 6 pr. ct.	43
	40,000	625	612½	6 pr. ct.	188
	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
[..]ck Ash-[..]town	1,000	200	200	10	20
	750	50	150	7½	10
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,325	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. c	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs.	365
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 p ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	s. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100		10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,[..]00	100		10 pr.ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,00	200	175	div 23½	310
Kurrachee Landing	[..]	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,0	100	100	Nil.	3[..]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	[..]0	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	[..]00	10	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	[..]00	10	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	[..],000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	192
Oriental Loan	[..],000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	84
Port Canning PCo.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	70
Southwell and Austin, Ld. ..rd.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. ..rf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	all	60	885
Thacker & Co	1500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co	9200	25	25	...	19½

PRESS COMPANIES. Yearly. Re.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
				18 pr. ct.	890
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100		205
Apollo	750	2,500	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	320
Bhow[..]ger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
				16	220
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	345 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manf.	400	250	...	130	135
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapati	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	415
Mahim [..] and Cotton P. Co.	300	500	500	63	83
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	442½
Mun[..] M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	285
New [..]erar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	481
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	.00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Vokart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	495
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	8per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		325nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,110
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1,025
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		1½	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 3	465
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	705
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	[illegible]
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	67[..]
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,20[..]
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	885
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	[..]	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,570
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	153½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,885
Mysore S & M	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madras Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
N[..]	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 60	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,[..]
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,325
[..]nderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
S[..] Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
S[..] of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	350
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	492½
Union Spinning & Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Ve[..]shunker Lu[..]mishunkers Mill Co L.					
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	15	500
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
[..]	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
[..]		1,000	1,000	...	685
Unio[..]		1,000	1,000	...	605

[..]LION, &c.

Engl[..]	Rs.	26-5
Chi[..]	"	26-6 Nominal.
Fek[..]	"	25-10
[..]	"	25-8
Aus[..]	"	26-2
Bom[..]	"	25-14
Engli[..]	"	16-8
[..]	"	16-7
Bar[..]	"	106-8
[..]	"	105-11
Caro[..]	"	220 Nominal.
Mexi[..]	"	222-4
Five-[..]	"	221

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Light Horse Camp and Cross Country Races, Santa Cruz.
Freemasons' Jamshed-i-Naoroz Festival, Masonic Hall, Byculla.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.
Music at the Esplanade Hotel, 7-45 p. m.

POLO.—No polo will be played to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Sutlej, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

ARRIVAL.—His Highness the Rajah of Savant Wadi arrived in Bombay with twenty followers, on Friday last, and has taken up his residence, at Nepean Sea Road.

PROF. MULLER'S LECTURE.—The fourth Wilson Lecture, which was to have been delivered to-day, at the University Hall, is postponed till Tuesday, the 28th instant, when the course will be continued.

ZOROASTRIAN SERMON.—Under the auspices of the Rah-numa-e-Mazdayasnan Sabha Erwad Sheheriarji Dadabhai Bharucha will deliver a sermon on "The Virtue of Thrift," at Allbless Baug, to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Idar and Saint Regulus entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Ponani, Leander, Laurel Branch, and Mombassa yesterday; and the s. s. Arrayo left it on Saturday, the s. s. Henry Bolckow and Hoseinee on Sunday, and the s. s. Clan Fraser yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imperator and Peshawar entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Domenico Balduino, Sutlej, and Indrapura yesterday.

LOSS OF PEARLS.—Curumchand Muncharam, residing at Vithulwady, reported to the police, that on the 19th instant, he dropped from his pocket a packet of eight pearls, valued at Rs. 100, somewhere about Bhuleshwar Road.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Bhawani, a Hindu fisherwoman, residing at Cleveland Road, Worli, reported to the police the theft of a silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 16, from the person of her child, aged four years, while the child was playing on the road, near her house, yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., to-day, at 6 p.m.:—

Polka	Toujours Galant	Fahrbach.
Barcarolle		C Kaby.
Village Festival		Keefe.
Divertissement	Doux Yeux	Nevaux.
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivans
Valse	Tauzjubilanten	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The string band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Hotel, at 7-45 this evening, during dinner:—

March	Festival	F Rose
Overtrue	Calif de Bagdad	Boildieu
Valse	Perdita	E H Prout
Dance of the Dwarfs		Bonheur
Intermezzo	The Road to Moscow	Loetz
Selection	A Chevalier's Coster Songs	J Crook
Serenade	Mandolines	Desormes
Polka	Eljen	Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL INTO A WELL.—At 5-30 p.m. last evening Jamshedji Hormusji Katrak, a Parsee Priest, while untieing the rope of a pulley suspended over the well in his house, at Bora Musjid, accidentally fell into it from the second floor of his house. An alarm was raised and assistance was at once obtained. The well was dragged and the body was taken out of water immediately; but he died soon after. An inquest will be held to-day by the Coroner.

A DISHONEST HEAD BOATMAN.—Jairam Valji, of the firm of Megji Chatturbooj, has reported to the police that, on the morning of the 17th instant, he gave currency notes to the value of Rs. 975 to the boatman of a native craft, called "Muchee-mar-Arjoon," to be paid into the Custom House. He never paid the money, and has absconded. The accused's craft at present is lying in the Mody Bunder basin. A telegram has been sent to the accused's village Vadapadeli, in the Danegur Taluka, but no reply has been received as yet. Inquiries as to the accused's whereabouts are in progress.

A DIVORCE SUIT.—At the High Court yesterday a case in which Joseph H. Hurst sued his wife Aileen Bella Hurst and a Parsee, named Kershaw, was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons. The petitioner sued for a divorce, with custody of the children, on the ground of the respondent's misconduct with the co-respondent. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the respondent or co-respondent, who, it was stated, had left Bombay on the steam-ship Patna as Mr. and Mrs. Vansommering. Evidence having been led for the petitioner, his Lordship gave a decree *nisi* for a divorce.

FREEMASONS' JAMSHED-I-NAOROZ FESTIVAL.—The Freemasons of Bombay celebrate this festival at the Masonic Hall, Byculla, at 6 p. m., to-day. It will be opened with prayers and hymns, after which Mr. P. N. Wadia will deliver a discourse on "The Poetry of the Craft." At 7 p. m., the brethren will retire to banquet, at the close of which a strong programme of entertainment will be gone through, in which Parsee ladies will take a part. The Misses Kabraji will give two songs in English, and Miss K. R. Cama will play the piano. Besides vocal and instrumental music, a farce "A Sudden Arrival" and a Comedietta "Marriage by Telephone" will be rendered by members of the Craft. The entertainment to which lady-visitors are invited will commence at 9 p.m., with a prologue by Mr. P. N. Wadia.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Goolam Hoosein Goolam Mahomed was charged with causing grievous hurt to Vullee Khan, by means of an iron bar. On the night of the 20th January last the complainant was walking along Surtee Moholla. He saw a hack victoria-driver beating some Mahomedan boys who had taken away some hay. The complainant remonstrated with the driver who then drove away. The accused who lived in a stable at Surtee Moholla, on hearing that some children were beaten by a victoria-driver, came out, and seeing the complainant mistook him for the victoria-driver. The accused then struck the complainant on the head with an iron bar, which he carried in his hand. The skull fractured and the complainant fell down on the road. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

[G]ATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last Hindu month of Fagan ending on 18th March, 1893, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,540. Among them the number of new admissions was 362; classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	33	7	19	59
Vanias	54	15	21	90
Brahmins	40	24	11	75
Lohanas	3	2	1	6
Other Castes	77	20	25	132
Total	207	68	87	362

The average daily attendance was 84. Funds previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,657.

THE *Times* of February 28 published a declaration signed by fifty clergymen holding responsible positions in different parts of the country—the signatures having been purposely limited to that number—with reference to the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Bishop of Lincoln's case. The signatories, while desirous to discourage all thought of secession, and while bowing, as loyal Churchmen, to the decisions of the Supreme Court, express the belief that the legalised toleration of a variety of ritual in the administration of the Holy Communion will prove a serious evil; they fear that there is no finality in the decision of the Judicial Committee, and can discern no signs that ritual practices will be restrained within the limits of the judgment. They entertain grave fears as to the effect of the recent decision on the many earnest and hitherto loyal members of the Church; but would urge any persons who may be tempted to waver in their allegiance to stand by the Church of England with loyalty, faith, and courage. Among the signatories are the Dean of Ripon, the Dean of Norwich, the Master of Corpus Christi, Archdeacon Farrar, Archdeacon Blakeney, Canon Tristram, Canon Girdlestone, and the Rev. H. W. Webb Peploe.

SMALL CAUSES COUT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

A DISPUTED "HOONDEE" TRANSACTION.

E. D. SASSOON & CO. vs. SHAMJI GOWINDJI AND OTHERS.

MR. DINSHAW DAVUR, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Bicknell, of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilall, represented the defendants.

His Honour in delivering judgment said: This is a suit by the plantiffs against the defendants, a firm of native merchants, to recover the sum of Rs. 1,974-9, the amount of a redraft drawn by the plaintiffs' London firm on the defendants in Bombay in respect of deficiency in sale of goods. On the 19th of February, 1892, the defendants consigned to the plantiffs' London firm for sale in England 867 bags of myrabolams and drew against them for £600, which sum the defendants duly received from the plaintiffs in Bombay. On the same day the defendants signed a letter of hypothecation (Exhibit A) and a letter of instructions (Exhibit B.) The letter of hypothecation is in the widest terms. On the 5th April, a telegram was received from London reporting the valuation of the myrabolams at 11s. 3d. The valuation was communicated to the defendants by letter on the 6th April (C.) and on this instruction the plaintiffs wired to London to sell at 11s. 3d. if better terms could not be procured. By the mail of the 8th April, 1892, from London, the plaintiffs in Bombay received two press copies of documents, the report and valuation, and a sold note for 100 bags out of the consignment. These were sent by the broker to the defendants. The press copy of the report, and valuation (E.) is produced by the defendants, who denies that he ever received that of the sold note. The reason I will mention presently, but I may here say, that I hold as a fact that he did receive it. These documents being press copies of documents partly written, and partly lithographed it is usual to stamp these "report" and "valuation" and "sold" respectively. In this case by an error in London, the report and valuation note was stamped "sold" from which it would appear at first sight that the whole consignment had been sold at 11s. 3d. The plaintiffs and defendants were both under this impression until the 18th May. On that day a telegram was received from London, saying it was impossible to sell off the whole consignment at the defendants' limit of 11s. 3d., and asking for instructions. This telegram was communicated to the defendants by letter, the receipt of which, the defendants had first denied, but when giving evidence the defendant Shamji Govinjee admitted that he had received it. In consequence of the letter, the defendants Shamjee Govinjee and Runchodas Haridas went to the plaintiffs' office on the 19th May, taking with them Exhibit E. and the now missing sold note. At their request plaintiffs wired to London saying "you have sold," to which the London firm replied "is there not a mistake?' The defendants then left the two press copies (E and the sold note) with the plaintiffs, who wrote to London on the 21st of May for an explanation. By the mail of 10th June arriving about 25th or 27th came the explanation of the London firm, and it was then for the first time that the exact nature of the mistake became known. With this letter were sent the originals of the report, and valuation and the sold note. Shamjee Govindjee was sent for to the plaintiffs' office, and there he was informed of the nature of the mistake, and the press copies of the documents were fitted over the originals. The defendants were thereafter on several occasions sent for, in order that they might give instructions as to the disposal of the remaining bags of the consignment. This, however, they failed to do, and in September after giving the defendants final notice, the plaintiffs sold the remaining bags and drew upon the defendants for the amount of the deficiency, sending them at the same time the account sales. The only point in which the evidence was at variance was as to the receipt by the defendants of the press copy of the sold note. Bomanjee distinctly states, that he sent it to the defendants by the broker Odhowji with Exhibit E. Odhowji says he took a letter to the defendants, but did not know what was in it. Bomanjee says the defendant brought it back on the 9th May, and left it with him for enquiry till the receipt of the letter of the 10th June, when it was returned to the defendants with Exhibit E. This story I accept in preference to the bare denial of Shamji Govindji, that he ever received it. The probabilities are greatly in favour of its having been sent in the usual course of business, and the defendants have an obvious reason for withholding it, since in the face of that sold note, they could hardly maintain that they were ignorant of the mistake. Two defences were raised on behalf of the defendants. (1) They denied any liability beyond 452-9, which they allege, represents the deficiency if the goods had been sold off at 11s. 3d. and (2). They contend that the plaintiffs did not communicate the mistake to them within a reasonable time. As to the second defence the evidence clearly shows that the mistake was communicated to the defendants at the earliest possible moment, i. e. immediately it was discovered, and the exact nature of the mistake was explained to them as soon as it could be ascertained by letter what it was. It appears to me that the defendants have no cause for complaint on this score. It was argued, however, that the plaintiffs were bound to have sold the goods on the receipt of the telegram of 6th April. As to this I am of opinion that the second clause of the hypothecation letter gives the plaintiffs the widest discretion as to when and how they should sell, and that they were in no way bound to sell on the receipt of the telegram even if it were possible for them to do so. The goods had been valued it is true at 11s. 3d. and 100 bags were actually sold at 11s. 4½d. but it does not follow that they could get that price for the whole consignment. Indeed the telegram of 18th May shows that they could not do so, and beyond quoting a sale of some myrabolams on their account by David Sasson and Company at 11s. 6d. (which were not apparently of the same quality as those in question) the defendants have given no evidence of the ability of plaintiffs to sell at 11s. 3d. I need hardly say that it would be impossible for me to presume that they could have sold at that rate. Then, again, it was contended on behalf of the defendants that having regard to the mistake of the plaintiffs in April, and the length of time which elapsed before they communicated the exact nature of it to the defendants, the defendants are not responsible for any loss or damages which may have been caused by the mistake or negligence of the plaintiffs as their agents in disposing of the goods. This assumed that loss or damages were caused by the mistake or negligence of the plaintiffs in disposing of the goods. As a matter of fact, I find that it is not so. The laches if any, was on the part of the defendants who relying most unwarrantably on a "bona fide" mistake of the plaintiffs, and long after they were made aware of that mistake, neglected to give instructions as to the disposal of the consignment, which they must be held to have known remained unsold. Under these circumstances, I think the contention of the defendants cannot be supported, and that a decree must go against them for the amount claimed Rs. 1,974-9, and costs, and professional costs Rs. 120. My judgment will be contingent on the opinion of the High Court on a case to be stated at the defendants' request.

THE VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

JAMES ALEXANDER MURRAY appeared again before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, to answer the charge of cheating P. A. Collins of Secunderabad, in respect of Rs. 1,500, which sum the complainant was induced to deposit with the accused as a security for the honest and faithful discharge of his duty as superintendent of the Secunderabad Branch of the Institute. The complainant, resigning his office some months ago, demanded the amount deposited with the accused, who would not pay it. The complainant, on further inquiry, learnt that there were several persons who had similar claims against the accused, and who were all induced to deposit a certain sum of money with the accused.

The case being called on yesterday, Superintendent Brewin said that the complainant was out of funds, and could not engage a professional gentleman to conduct the prosecution, but as the case was of great importance to the public, he was ready to take up the matter with his Worship's permission. He intended to place the whole case before the Public Prosecutor, and to see if that officer was of opinion that a criminal offence had been committed. Under the circumstances Mr. Brewin applied for a week's postponement.

Mr. Byramji Warden, pleader for the accused, opposed the application, remarking that if the complainant did not choose to conduct the prosecution, the Court might strike out the case, and discharge the accused.

The Magistrate thought Mr. Brewin's suggestion was of a practical character, and would, therefore, grant his application. The case was accordingly adjourned until Monday, the 27th instant.

METROROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th March, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·797
Temperature of the Air	77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4
Dew Point	66·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·6
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	232

*From midnight to midnight.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Minutes of the Port Trustees' meeting of 14th instant:—

Read letter from Commander B. P. Creagh, R. I. M., officiating Port Officer, dated 11th March, reporting that under the Government of India Notification, Marine Department, No. 9, dated 3rd February last, he has been appointed Port Officer at Calcutta from 1st April next, and requesting permission to deliver over charge of his office to Commander R. D. P. Jones, Assistant Port Officer on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

Resolution.—To be forwarded to Government. The trustees have no objection to make to the proposal.

Read letter from the executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, dated 31st October, 1892, requesting that the following works be executed in connection with the Tindal's quarter at the Cumballa Hill Signal Station. To limewash internally and externally the chawl and privy. To repair the privy and privy seat. To pave behind the privy and to connect the same to a properly covered cesspool. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 23rd February, reporting that requirement No. 1 has been carried out in the ordinary course, that requirement No. 2 means adapting the privy, which is on the European system, to native use, and unless it is for the sake of example he does not see the benefit of the proposed change as the men at the station never used it, besides, if it is brought into use it will be essential for the Municipality to attend regularly for the removal of the night soil, that compliance with requirement No. 3 is not necessary as the privy is never used but a short length of open drain is desireable to carry bath water away from the quarters, and stating that if the Health Officer's requirements are carried out the cost will be Rs. 129. Read memo. from the officiating Port Officer, dated 2nd March, stating that only one signalman is employed at the station and he does not use the privy which may, therefore, remain as it is until the question arises as to whether the present flag staff which is old should be removed. Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 4th March, stating that in 1882 the Trustees had under consideration the question of maintaining a Signal Station at Cumballa Hill, that since then conditions have greatly changed; the Colaba Signal Station has been moved further seaward to the Prongs Light-house and connected with the Post Office by Telegraph cable, and the telephone has come into general use all over the island so that business men are no longer, he imagines, dependent on the Cumballa Hill Signal for intimation of the arrival of the mail; and that if, as he believes, the Signal Station is, no longer, required it may be removed and the annual expenditure for its up-keep saved to the Trust. Read minutes by members of the Land Committee.

Resolution.—The expenditure of Rs. 129 is sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th March, reporting that the right of gathering mangoes from the Port Trust trees for the current season was put up to auction on the 4th instant after due advertisement and was knocked down to the highest bidder for Rs. 405 and requesting approval of the sale.

Resolution.—Approved.

On the motion of the Chairman, Mr. M. C. Turner was appointed a member of the Docks and Harbour and Pilotage Committees, *vice* Mr. R. S. Campbell, on leave.

The following were among the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 10th March. 1893.	For week ending 10th March. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	27
" out of "	18	27
" transported	20	16
" attended to	0	2
" warped	2	0
TRUSTEES' DOCKS. PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	11	8
" left	7	11
" remaining in dock	17	9
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	9	7
" left	8	9
" remaining in dock	13	6

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 11th March, 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
German Cruiser Mowe	538-12	1 day.
S.S. Sabarmati	1,014	1 "
S.S. Kaveri	872	1 "
S.S. Bisagno	2,290	1 "
S.S. Shannon	4,076	2 days.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

PUNJAB RAPESEED CROP.

THE second report of the rapeseed crop of the Punjab has been issued in which only 20 out of 31 districts are dealt with is as follows:—The area now estimated to be under rapeseed is 685,700 acres. This is 19 per cent. in excess of the area shown in the first forecast of this season. The showery weather which has prevailed throughout the Province during the month of January has greatly improved the crop, and the estimate which at the end of November was 3 per cent. below last year's crop is now 15 per cent. above it, thereby coming into agreement with the present estimate for the wheat crop of the year. A 16-anna crop may now be expected.

PUNJAB WHEAT CROP.

The report on the above crop is as follows:—The area under wheat now reported is 7,262,600 acres, being 749,900 acres or 11·5 per cent., over the area forecasted at the end of November 1892. The area now forecasted exceeds the wheat area of last harvest by 1,039,000 acres, or 16·7 per cent. This is due to the showery weather which prevailed throughout the Province during the month of January, and materially improved the prospects of the wheat crop. Most districts now show some advance upon the figures of the first forecast. In the Kangra District the present estimate is three times as large as that made in November. As the same weather has continued throughout February the crops have been still further benefited since the district reports were written. Any further rain, however, will now begin to do harm in certain tracts and may cause rust or other blight. Sunny weather is now required. The crop is now expected to be a 16-anna one.

THE COTTON CROP.

The fourth and final memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the year 1892-93 is as follows:—Season 1892-93.—With reference to the character of the season, there is nothing to add to the information contained in the memorandum of 12th January last, which the later reports for the most part only repeat or confirm, and extracts from which are appended for easy reference. The year has on the whole been unfortunate for the crop, which, below average everywhere, has in the Punjab and the southern districts of Madras suffered severely. Area and outturn.—The appended tabular statement, shows a comparison between the provincial figures corrected up to date for the current year with those of the previous year and of preceding years. The general result is that the area of the crop stands at 11½ million acres against 11¾ million acres in the previous year and a normal acreage of a little over 12½ millions. The estimate of outturn is 1,582,000 bales of 400 lbs. each against 1,497,000 bales in 1891-92 and an average production of 2,233,000 bales. The statement does not include statistics for Bengal or for the Native States of Hyderabad and Mysore, though it is hoped that in future these will be forthcoming. The year 1892-93 is the second year in succession in which the crop, both in area and outturn, falls materially below the average. The deficiency is chiefly attributable to the unfavourable character of the seasons. There are no reports of falling off in the demand for the produce, either in India or abroad, nor of any general disposition to grow other crops in preference to cotton. But in the Karnatak districts of Bombay and, it is believed, in the adjoining districts of Mysore, Hyderabad and Madras, part of the area usually sown with cotton was devoted to food-crops in order to supply the deficiencies due to the scarcity of 1891-92. Trade.—In last year's final memorandum published on the 13th April it was anticipated that the unfavourable harvest would lead to a large falling off in the trade as compared with that of previous years. The statistics since received show that the impression then formed was mainly correct. During the first nine months of 1892-93 (ending 31st December 1892) the exports by sea amounted to 953,535 bales, as compared with 866,523 in the corresponding period of 1891-92.

FRESH fortifications have been planned, according to a Warsaw telegram, at various places in Russian Poland near the German and Austrian frontiers. The Russian Black Sea Fleet is going to carry out naval manœuvres on a large scale in the spring.

THREE more of the Gathas in Dr. Mills' work are in type, with the Zend, Pahlair, Sanskrit, and Persian texts, translations, and commentary. This, says the *Athenæum*, leaves only a single Gatha to reprint from the old edition, bringing the book up to some 530 pages out of 65[..]

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "[..] sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a [..] which thoroughly cleanses the teeth f[..]r impurities, hardens the gums, pre[..] decay, gives to the teeth a peculi[..] and a delightful fragrance to th[..]oves all unpleasant odour arising fr[..]er tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant [..]composed in parts of honey and sw[..] to the taste, and the greatest [..] of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chem[..] Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Ro[..]

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY.

THE second general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the registered office, Esplanade Road, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—The directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption their report and audited statements of accounts made up to 31st December, 1892, showing a net profit of Rs. 61,833-3-7, which they recommend may be dealt with as under:—To dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share on 1,600 shares, free of income tax, Rs. 16,000-0-0; to preliminary expenses, Rs. 5,000-0-0; to depreciation account.—building, Rs. 10,000; machinery, 20,000;—Rs. 30,000-0-0; to carry forward, Rs. 10,833-3-7;—total, Rs. 61,833-3-7. Your mill, as you are aware, worked very irregularly in the early part of the year, affecting considerably your out-turn, to say nothing of the extra consumption of fuel. The directors, however, are now happy to state that all these defects have been successfully got over and it is hoped that with a few more changes which are being effected, the mill will work with still greater satisfaction. The auxiliary engine by Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co., which is now being put up will considerably add to the engine-power of the mill. The machinery consisting of 7,500 ring spindles ordered out from Messrs. Howard and Bullough, has not yet wholly arrived, but it is hoped that the whole of the extension will be ready and in full working order by the end of June next. The directors have also arranged for a complete installation of the Grinnel Automatic Sprinklers from Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Company which will give additional security against fire. Two of the directors, Mr. Jamsetji Ardasir Wadia and Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, retire from the board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint one or more auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1893, and to fix his or their remuneration. The mill buildings and machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn, and stores are fully insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 9,46,600.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, free of income-tax, for the period ending 31st December, 1892, was declared, payable on and after the 28th instant. Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia and Currimbhoy Ebrahim were re-elected directors. Messrs. Dorabji Hormusji and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Parakh were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY.

YESTERDAY the seventh general meeting of shareholders of the company was held at the registered office, Esplanade Road, Mr. Charles Douglas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following director's report was submitted:—The directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption their annual report of the company's affairs together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1892, showing a net profit of Rs. 1,26,664-8-2 including the balance of Rs. 17,707-2-1 brought forward, which they trust will be found satisfactory. Out of this amount Rs. 27,000 have already been paid as ad-interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1892, at Rs. 15 per share, leaving for disposal Rs. 99,664-8-2 which the directors recommend may be dealt with as under:—To dividend at Rs. 15 per share on 1,800 shares, free of income tax, making in all Rs. 30 per share for the year, being at the rate of 6 per cent. Rs. 27,000; to depreciation account.—building, Rs. 11,000, machinery, Rs. 34,000,——Rs. 45,000; to carry forward, Rs. 27,664-8-2;—total, Rs. 99,664-8-2. Two of the directors, Mr. C. Douglas and Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, retire from the board by rotation but are eligible for reelection. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1893, and to fix their remuneration. The mill buildings and machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn, and stores are fully insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 15,20,500.

It was proposed that the directors' report and audited accounts be approved and adopted.

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. D. Smith, and seconded by Mr. A. B. F. Meyer, that the directors' report and audited accounts be passed, but that the dividend for the half-year should be Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 15 as proposed.

The amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried by a majority of votes. A dividend of Rs. 15 per share, free of income tax, was declared and made payable on and after the 28th instant. Messrs. C. Douglas and Currimbhoy Ebrahim were re-elected directors. Messrs. D. Knight and Ruttonjee Rustomjee Mehta were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Faizrubani, 608 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (2nd February), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vasna, 482 tons, Captain S Boon, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Moulmein, brought a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s Dragoman, 1,785 tons, Captain J Pole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (17th February), with a cargo of 2,909 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE s s Skerryvore, 2,199 tons, Captain S R Chandler, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Bower, Mr Mackrow and Mr Pearcey.

THE s s Ileaface, 223 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Aden and Maculla, with a general cargo and 39 dock passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Nasirbin Ahmed.

THE s s Ashdown, 1,854 tons, Captain H Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Dco. Balduino, Captain A. Cruciani, arrived on the 20 inst:—From Genoa, Miss Wilmer, Mr and Mrs Holdich and syah, Mr. A. Smallwood, Mr. D. Kolah, Miss Simes, Mrs Winchester, Miss Batty, Mr. Napplemell, Mr. G. B. Pigullo. From Port Said—2 deck passengers. From Aden—5 deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Halley, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Deputy Surgeon-General H King, Mrs King, Two Misses King, Mrs Dutty and infant, Miss M F Underwood, Mr S G Brebner, Mr R Wood, Mr and Mrs Dease and child, and Miss Gallimore.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	London, Feb 23.
20	D. Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, Feb 27.
	Dragoman (s)	Pole	Shields, Feb 17.
	Ashdown (s)	Hutchinson	Karachi, March 17.
	Faizrubani (bq)	Nacoda	Busreh, Feb 2.
	Malvern (s)		London, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Assyria (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Skerryvore (s)	Chandler	Marseilles.
	City of Dundee (s).	Halley	Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Ashdown, for Liverpool.
" Karagola, for K Coast and Karachi.
" Ileaface, for Aden and Mucalla.
Barq. Dacapo, for Mauritius.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
7	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
8	Purulia s	Gillett	Bombay.
8	Assyria s	Grier	Persian Gulf.
11	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay via C Coast.
11	Chanda s	Stebbing	Bombay.
13	Rufford Hall s	Fowler	Liverpool.
14	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C Coast.
14	Oriental s	Forbes	Bombay.
14	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
14	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
7	Inchdune s	Hutchinson	Antwerp.
8	Ruysdael s	Mullan	Marseilles.
9	City of Dundee s	Halley	Bombay.
	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
	Assyria s	Grier	Bombay.
	Purulia s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
10	Tripoli s	Coates	Chittagong.
	Chyebassa s	Wilson	Bombay
11	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay via C. Coast.
	Chanda s	Stebbing	Persian Gulf.
	Gledhow s	Sunley	Hamburg and Antwerp
15	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Ashdown, Hutchinson, Edulji Dinshaw, not known.
" Rufford Hall, Fowler, Sir Charles Forbes and Co., for Liverpool.
" Oriental, Forbes, Mcover, Mackenzie and Co., for Persian Gulf.
" Karagola, Tice, McIver, Mackenzie and Co., for Bombay.
" Pemba, Rothwell, do. do. do.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
16	Ganges s	Atkinson	Madras, March 13.
	Lightning s	Spence	Penang, March 11.
	Lowther Castle sp.	Wakeham	Middlesboro, Nov 16.

DEPARTURES.

March 16.—Steamer Niobe, Culna, Chelydra and Caledonia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
18	Henzada s		Cuddalore.
	Clan Macarthur s		Glasgow.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.			
18	R I M S Dalhousie.		Chittagong.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 7TH TO 13TH MARCH.)

EXPORTS.

Karagola s, Bombay—817 cwts cotton unpressed, 22 cwts wool unpressed, 635 cwts jowaree, 2,308 corges skins, 2,259 and cwts rapeseed, &c.
Almora s, Bombay—1,360 cwts cotton unpressed.
Almora s, Aden—732 cwts jowaree, 1,378 cwts rice.
Almora s, Antwerp—1775 bales cotton, 482 bales wool, 7,998 cwts rapeseed, 14,235 cwts gingellyseed, 8,350 cwts jowaree.
Country Crafts, Bombay—807 cwts cotton unpressed, 96 cwts rapeseed, &c, 1,402 cwts wheat and 51 cwts mutter.

IMPORTS.

Locksley Hall s, Bombay—250 pieces white good (foreign), 320 pieces prints (foreign).
Kapurthala s, Bombay—293 pieces prints (foreign).
Pachumba s, Bombay—25 pieces prints (foreign).
Braunfels s, Antwerp—117 cwts steel.
Congo s, Hull—1,250 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 1,604 pieces white goods.
Kapurthala s, Bombay—60 pieces grey goods (foreign), 198 pieces grey goods Indian, 75 pieces white goods foreign.
Tripoli s, Cardiff—3,300 tons coals.
Karagola s, Bombay—9,111 pieces grey goods (foreign), 24,9[..] pieces grey goods Indian, 35,107 pieces white good, 16,[..] pieces prints (foreign), 7,700 lbs grey yarns Indian, 3,[..] lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 1,929 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns Indian, 86 cwts copper.
Chybassa s, London—84 pieces prints foreign, 1,005 cwts iron, &c.
City of Dundee s, Glasgow and Liverpool, via Bombay—26,834 pieces grey goods foreign, 48,982 pieces white goods foreign, 66,687 pieces prints foreign, 6,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 1,543 cwts steel, 170 cwts spelter.
Pachumba s, Bombay s.—825 pieces grey goods foreign, 1,755 pieces grey goods Indian, 2,575 pieces white goods, foreign, 1,509 pieces prints foreign, 350 lbs T red and dyed yarns Idian, 40 cwts copper.
Purulia s, Bombay—784 pieces prints foreign.
Country Crafts, Bombay—2,275 pieces grey goods Indian, 11 cwts spelter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 18.

Hepburn, Major, Bo, R A. from leave, from England.

MARCH 19.

Lindsell, Capt, Bengal, 15th Lancers, on leave, from Multan
Pilleau, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, from leave, from England.
Bennett, Surgn-Major, Ms, 20th Regt, M I, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Crowe, Capt, Punjab, R A, on medical certificate, from England.
Dyce, Lt-Col, Bengal, 33rd P I, from leave, from England.
Ried, Capt, Bengal K O S B, on leave. from Bareilly.

MARCH 20.

Beville, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Wyndham, Capt, Adjt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Ellis, Lt-Col, Bengal, 14th Sikhs, from fur, from England.
Patton Bethune, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Rifle Brig, on leave, from Peshawur.
Ewing, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Eastotherd, Lt, Bengal, 4th, Lancers, H C, on leave, from Bolarum.
Windsor, Lt, Bengal, 19th P Infy, from leave from England.
O'Leary, Capt, Bengal, R I Fusirs, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 17.

Hildebrand, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deol. lee.

MARCH 18.

Riding, Major, Bengal, Manchester Regt, to join, to Chakraetta

MARCH 20.

Smytth, Lt, Ms, Cheshire, Regt, on leave, to Vingorla.
O'Leary, Capt, Bengal, R Fusirs, on duty, to Kasauli.
Swanson, Lt, Bo, 1st, Worc Regt, on duty, to Kamptee.
Field, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Umballa.
Jirram, Lt, Beng, Inspector of A Schools, on duty, to Murree.
Lewis, 2nd Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on dutyi to Secunderabad.
Mander, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2 Dur L I, on duty to Mhow.
Dyce, Lt-Col, Bengal, 33rd P I, to join to Rawal Pindi.
Taylor, 2nd Lt, Bo 2nd K O York L I, to join, to Poona.
Brown, Capt, Bengal, on leave, to Simla.
Rosseter, Maj, Bo, D A A G, for M on duty, to Poona.
Nelis, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st March.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day and at the Byculla Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m. to-day, to-morrow, and Friday.

2. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time,) and Byculla 10 minutes later. There will also be class-firing on the Colaba Rifle Range, on Saturday next, from 3 p.m. to dusk.

3. It is notified for information that the firing for Major Roughton's Carbine Prizes will be continued at Coorla Range to-morrow. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st March.

1. There will be Company drill for the Proficiency class at Head-quarters on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 5-30 p.m. All candidates are requested to attend. Plain clothes, rifles and side arms.

2. There will be Company drill for "C" Company at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 8-30 p.m.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Volunteers from 17th March to 17th April 1893.

Voluntders E. B. Boylette, W. F. Hudson, J Martins, E. Oliveira, O. S. Piper and B. Prim.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

9. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bo. Vol. Rifle Association, to-day, 6 p.m., at the Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 9th.

The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt M H S Grover, 2nd Punjab Cavy, to officiate as Depy Assist Adjut-Genl, Sirhind Dist, vice Capt Hickman, on leave.

Col R. Leigh, 2nd Batt Highland L I, will be placed on half-pay on the 3rd April 1893, on completing four years' service in command of the battalion.

The undermentioned officer passed the Elementary Standard in Burmese, at Falam, Chin Hills;—Maj A G F Browne, D|S O, 33th Garhwal Rifles.

The undermentioned offier has passed the examination in subject (e), Appendix VII, Queen's Regulations:—Lieut R F Brewster, R A.

The undermentioned are granted leave to England:—Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut K Combe "K" Battery, for seven months, on medical certificate; and Lieut L L Hepper 24th Field Battery for sixteen months, on private affairs (Rl Arty).

The undermentioned have passed the examination noted against their names:—

Behar Light Horse.—Sergt S Robson and Corporal F Field, —Para 91, Army Regulations, India, Volunteers.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Color-Sergt P Shattock (E Cadet, Foot Company),—Para 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.—Quartermaster-Sergts A Small and T W Clark,—Para, 117, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX Volunteers.

Bombardier A Spark and W Methieson, Gunners E W Cagleton, E R Saundars and A Limpus,—Para. 93, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX, Volunteers.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.—2nd Lieut T H Holland and R E O Bird, Color-Sergt W H T Crawford and W H Johnstone, Sergt S P Stephen and Corpl T Macdonald—Para. 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX, Volunteers.

2nd Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Sergts. E B Walters, M Norman and J McCharty, Corpls J Domball, S Martin, E Norman and J Peterson,—Para. 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX, Volunteers.

Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion.—Capt A B Barnard, Lieuts A Hogg, C R Hill, G A Ormiston, R G McL Monteath and H Ware, 2nd Lieuts A M L Vonck and D W G Coley, Colr-Sergts E B Gordon, S J Chandler, A Ingleton and J C Collinson, Sergts W J Traise, G Howard, A D Rogers, J Raindle, T Fulton, W J Ward and T Spooner, Copl T Maxwell, M D MacLeod and J J Headwards, Lance-Corpls McCready, T Roche and F Telfer, Volrs W H Henderson A Ballantyne, J M O Reilly, R Tewddle, P Walsh, A C Vernieux and F C Lloyd,—Para. 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX, Volunteers.

East Indian Railway Vol Rifle Corps—2nd-Lieuts T A Cummins, A White, B F Gahan, and T H Ward, Vols T H Benbow and G Woodward—Para 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

St Michael's School Cadet Corps—Color-Sergt T Andrews, Sergt C Antonio and C Donovan, Lace-Sergt E Russell, Corpls C Andrews, M Thompson and H Collie—Para 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—Troop Sergt-Major J H A Ivens, Sergts W J Lane Ryan, C S Rogers and C E Allen, Corpl C A Webb—Para 92, Army Regulations, India, IX Volunteers.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps—2nd Lieut E H Spencer, Corpls E Cox, C McKertich and T Rogers, Lace-Corpls J O Donaghey and T Sheen, Vol A Barber—Para 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

Mussoore Volunteer Rifle Corps—Vol N S Bond, W C Craddock, W Dyer, J Fitzherbert, F Quarry, H Sinclair and E B Lobb,—Para 99, Army Regulations India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut R C Dockerill, Sergts E D Chanter, W Hardinge, M Kennedy, J S Salt and A Stowell—Para 99, Army Regulations India Vol IX, Volunteers.

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps—Sergts A W Hocking, M Cahill and Lance-Corpl J. W. N. Coming,—Para 99, Army Regulations India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending March 4, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,561	32,107	7,454	..	46,582	..
Goods	57,004	79,697	...	22,693	..	70,312
Other earnings	5,846	7,296	...	1,450	4,264	..
Weekly total	1,02,411	1,19,100	...	16,689	...	..
Aggregate	9,93,250	10,12,716	...	...	..	19,466

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyear's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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MONEY RETURNED if not approved of Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinders the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
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URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
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CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

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Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20.

ALL Saturday's commercial and financial advices by wire having been noticed in our report under that evening's date, our present news in this column is entirely of a local character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposit at Head Office ....Dec.	Rs.	1,23,823
" " Branches.... Inc.	"	5,85,502
Other Deposits .... "	"	1,72,840
Government Securities ....Dec.	"	20,471
Other authorized " ....Inc.	"	2,026
Loans ....Dec.	"	5,92,591
Bills Discounted and purchased... "	"	3,72,676
Balances with other Banks .... "	"	65,025
Cash ....Inc.	"	15,32,060

The languid state of business at a time when daily increasing activity should be apparent at least in its export branch, is illustrated again by the Statement of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day, which shows an increase in the Cash Balance during the past week of some 15¼ lakhs (making it 172¾ lakhs), following an addition of 5¼ lakhs in the week preceding due almost entirely to a further diminution in the trade demand for money. It will be seen that all the items, in the figures which we give above, which go to indicate the state of that demand point to its further contraction, and though, in the case of Private Deposits, the addition had been small, the decrease in Loans and Bills Discounted—especially the latter—had been considerable, the aggregate falling off in trade requirements having been over 11¼ lakhs compared with a diminution of 6¾ lakhs in the previous week. There had been an increase of over 5¾ lakhs in Government Deposits at the Banks' branches, which, however, was partly counterbalanced by withdrawals from the head office.

COTTON has been fairly steady in tone here to-day, and unchanged in value, except in the case of Broach, which is Re. 1 per candy lower. Business, however, has been upon a very small scale, the only purchase for export being 100 Broach, at Rs. 263; while the Mills have taken 900 bales, made up of 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 223-9; Dhulia, at Rs. 220; Veeramgaum, at Rs. 224¼; Broach, at Rs. 263; Mowa, at Rs. 249 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet, with only a small export business passing; and entirely on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have also been in but small request by exporters in a quiet market. *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-13-0 to Rs. 7-15-0 per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,020	bales.
Wheat	12,724	cwts.
Linseed................................	19,246	"
Rapeseed	12,460	"
Gingelly	3,978	"
Groundnuts............................	5,759	"
Castorseed	4,004	"
Rice..................................	4,874	"

FREIGHTS remain dull, though not actually lower, but we have no fresh business of importance to report again to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet, not to say weak, feeling this morning, with rates varying from 1s. 2 15-32d, to 1s. 2 17-32d., and from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, a very little being secured at the higher rates; than a little more Telegraphic, ready and forward, was done at 1s. 2½d., until, at the close, rates were weak at our quotations below. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 21-32d. was the opening quotation, at which, however, nothing was placed, and the rate soon became 1s. 2⅝d. for ready and forward delivery, at which also the market closed weak. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 2 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic.........1s. 2 7-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight....1s. 2 ½d.	"
Credits	do. ......1s. 2 5/8d.	"
Francs	do. ......1·53½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, as might have been expected, has been weak and declining, and a fall of 5-16 to ⅜ per cent. in the price of Fours was established, 105 3-16 having been quoted for cash; 105 for the settlement at the end of this month; and 104-13-16 for the April account; at which level rates remained steady for a time; but closed 1-16 per cent. lower, 105⅛ being named for Money; 101, nominal, being still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have again been very quiet. The only change in Mill share quotations are an advance of Rs. 15 each in Manockji Petit and Morarji Gokuldas. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2¼ higher, at Rs. 1,062¼. National Bank shares have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 198.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending March 18, as compared with the statement of March 11, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	March 11. Rs.	March 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,36,667	52,12,844
Do. do. at Branches	43,45,123	49,30,625
Other Deposits	3,78,13,839	3,79,86,679
Post Bills	28,909	28,809
Cash Credits, undrawn	21,33,068	18,97,339
Rs. ..	6,34,07,606	6,38,06,296
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	86,70,130	86,51,985
Cash Credits on do. do.	79,66,702	80,81,439
Loans do. do. do.	82,21,413	76,28,822
Current Accounts overdrawn	972	896
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,06,18,451	2,02,45,775
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,852		
Applied in reduction .. ,, 2,85,000		
	3,92,852	3,92,852
Stamps, &c.	19,760	19,866
Bullion	3,52,701	1,53,001
Cash Balances with other banks.	14,21,171	13,56,146
Cash and Currency Notes	1,57,43,454	1,72,75,514
Rs. ..	6,34,07,606	6,38,06,296

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
For Judgment.

551-92—Brown and M—Ghella Kanjee vs Meghjee Govind and others—Little, S N and B and K.
568-92—Bhaishunker and K—Odhowjee Morarjee vs Meghjee Govind and others—Brown M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

532-91—Balkrishna and P—Fakirchand Premchund vs Nurrotumdas Goverdhandas—In person.
633-91—Muljee and R—Joshi Bhimji Harriram vs Badroodin Valad Surfoodin Soose—K J Mantri.
590-92—T A Bland—William Watson and others vs Col J L Fagan.
656-92—In person Soba Vira and others vs Bhickoobai and others.
662-92—Wadia and G—Valchund Ramchund and others vs Bhogilal Rewashunker.
678-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Foolchand Kissunchund vs Shrikisundas Abirchund Bhalad and another.
52-93—Payne G and S—Vasonjee Heerjee vs Ahmedbhai Kurrimbhoy—Little, S N and B.
66-93—Little S N and B—Goculdas Madhowjee vs Dinshaw Dossabhoy and another—Wadia and G.
71-93—Edgelow and G—Cumulsey Premjee vs Goolbaji Doograjee, In person.
91-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Bhimabai vs Kondabai and others.
98-93—Khunderao M—Shri Mahaluxminahinjee vs Thacker Madhowjee Kheraj.
99-93—Mugunlal L Shroff—Revadas Luxmidas vs Mugunlal Vizbhoocundas.
100-93—Magonlal L Shroff—Chotalal Motiram vs Mugonlal Vizbhoocundas.
101-93—Shamrao P—Bapujee Nusserwanjee Vachaghandy and another vs Shaik Adum Essoofbhoy.

Defended New Long Causes.

23-93—In person—(a pauper) Bisasur Sewdin vs Bora Esub vs Mamoojee—In person.

Postponed Long Cause.

212-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhandas and another vs Ramjee Ballajee—Tyabjee and D.

Defended New Long Cause.

26-93—Craigie, L and O—A H Pownall vs Padamesey Hurree and another—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

369-92—Daphtary and F—Angellina and others vs Damodas Eshwardas—Mansuklal, D and J.
482-92—Andersir, H and D—The Jamshed Manufacturing Co, Ld., vs Jacob alias Sassoon and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

331-92—Chitnis M and M—Bapuji Vasudewji vs Jaggonath Baburao and another—Motibhai and J—Part heard.
359-92—In person—Bhicaji Ramji and another vs Dayal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.
513-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Cassum Allana—Brown and M.
514-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Noor Mahomed Hajee Vallee—Brown and M.
315-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Hajee Moosa Oosman and another—Crawford, B and Co.
538-91—M H Khan—For a pauper—Vitaldas Haridas vs Manbai and others—Bhaishunker and K.
254-92—Shamrao P—For a Pauper—Vishnoo Ganoba and others vs Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wimadalal and others—Roughton and B.
403-92—Little, S N and B—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs The Bombay Telephone Co. Ld—Craigie, L and O.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

FOOTE—JESSETT—Feb 22, at St Peter's, Eaton-square, Capt H Bruce Foote, R A, eldest son of R Foote Bruce, of Yercaud, Madras, to E Jeannie, eldest daughter of Frederick Bowreman Jessett, F R C S, and Mrs Jessett, 1, Buckingham Palace Mansions, S W.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—Feb 23, at Southport, Edward Henry Bayley, fourth son of the late W B Bayley, H E I C S, and of the Court of Directors.
GRANT—Feb 22, at 3, Astwood-road, Anne, wife of the late Col Charles Fortunatus Grant, Bombay Army.
HICKS—February 22, at Courtenay House, Camden-gardens, W Julia, widow of Capt George W S Hicks, Bengal Army, aged 68.
JENKINS—Feb 22, at Ealing, suddenly, Harriet, widow of the late Major T A Jenkins, H E I C S, and of Trevigin, Pemb, and daughter of the late Capt Hutchinson, H E I C S, aged 73.
RIMINGTON—Feb 27, Wilhelmina Lardner, widow of the late Col Spencer Rimington, Bombay Army, aged 52.
WALKER—Feb 26, at 5, Panmure-terrace, Montrose, N B, William, youngest son of the late Maj-Gen W Walker, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, aged 22.
WALTON—March 1, at Woodlands, Lansdowne-road, Bedford, Jessy, the dearly beloved wife of Lt-Gen Bendyshe Walton, C I E, late Bengal Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

COLE—SHAW—March 13, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Revd H J Spence Gray, Edward Hearle Cole, Lieutenant XIth (P W O) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to Annie Violet, daughter of Colonel Elphinstone Shaw.
GRAHAM—ROBERTSON—March 14, at Serampur, by the Rev F W Chamberlain, William, Coryton Graham, eldest son of Joseph Graham, Q C, late Advocate-General of Bengal, to Kate Emily Robertson.
MORRISON—GEISINGER—March 7, at Dehra Dun, in the Morrison Memorial Presbyterian Church, at noon, by the Revd R Tackwell, assisted by the Revd J F Ullmann and Revd Robert Morrison, M A, brother of the bridegroom, the Revd W J P Morrison, M A, son of the late Revd H Morrison, D D, to Miss Anna S Geisinger (daughter of J Geisinger, Esq, Warrinton Mo, U S A), all of the American Presbyterian Mission.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1893.

YESTERDAY'S mail brings two remarkably conflicting papers on the effect of the fall in the gold value of the rupee on the prosperity of the people of India. The one—contributed by Mr. Justice Amir Ali to the *Nineteenth Century*—sets forth with great lucidity and force facts and figures which go to prove—as indeed might have been expected from general principles from the operation of which India cannot be exempted—that the fall in the value of the currency has injuriously affected the whole of the wage-receiving class which here as everywhere constitutes the great bulk of the population. The other paper comes from Poona; it is a pamphlet reprinted from the January number of the *Industrial Quarterly Review of Western India*, in which Mr. D. Gostling re-states and adopts up to a certain point Captain Beauclerk's theory, enunciated at the Industrial Conference a year ago, that the depreciation of the value of the rupee is a real god-send to India, inasmuch as it enables the ryots to pay their village banker in a cheaper coin and put the difference between the rupee which they borrowed and the rupee they pay into their own pockets. He estimated the yearly interest paid to the sowcars at Rx. 100,000,000, which at 1s. 3d. the rupee would come to £62,000,000 a year—a sum compared to which the £17,000,000 Home Charges of the Government of India are a mere fleabite. The £62,000,000 being a tax on the farming industry of the country which has to be met over and above the Land Assessment paid to the British Government, the Native States, and the Zemindars, amounting to about thirty-two millions sterling more, brings the total to be paid by the cultivators up to nearly £94,000,000 yearly. It appears like a truism to say that the cheaper the rupees in which these obligations are discharged the better for the cultivators, and inasmuch as they are a very numerous class the better for India. From that point of view the lower the rupee falls the more prosperous the ryot would become; the rupee at ten-pence would be more conducive to the general welfare than the rupee at 1s. 2⅝d., and at seven-pence it would place all concerned in the very pinnacle of material well-being. Captain Beauclerk boldly asserts that the lower the rupee goes the better for the ryot, who will be able to wipe out his obligations without difficulty or delay if the fall continues. Mr. Gostling does not go this length; his paper has for its chief object the unfolding of a plan by which silver can be rehabilitated. The first step in this direction which he recommends is that the mints should be closed to private coinage of silver. That measure must be supplemented by a reduction of the Home Charges, of which England should pay about a million and-a-half a year, and give out of her own treasury £2,000,000 a year for frontier railways. While these arrangements are being discussed, the India Office should borrow five millions sterling for some years to come, and buy and send to India silver to that amount to meet State requirements. In this the price of silver would stiffen, and the rupee may rise in value without parting company with the bullion value of the metal, as Mr. Gostling rightly holds, it would do were the Government to rest satisfied with closing the mints to private coinage.

We need not now enter into a detailed examination of Mr. Gostling's ingenious plan of rehabilitating silver as a means of rehabilitating the rupee. But we may point out that were his plan to recommend itself to the Cabinet in London, when put in operation it would completely reverse the process of rupee depreciation which Captain Beauclerk regards as accomplishing for the ryot and every other debtor in India, what the merchants interested in the export trade believe it accomplishes for the commerce of the country. The ryot would have to pay the village bankers £62,000,000 of annual interest in rupees, the value of which would be higher than at present, and he would be so much the poorer. Mr. Justice Amir Ali here joins issue with optimists like Captain Beauclerk and Mr. Beaufort and all who hold with them that India is the richer because it sells its produce and pays its debts in a currency which is of less value to-day than it was yesterday, and will be worth less to-morrow than it is to-day. Mr. Amir Ali is not of Captain Beauclerk's opinion that native opinion views with disfavour and apprehension any proposal to raise the rupee to its former value. On the contrary he regards as a remarkable index to the popular feeling on the question the fact that throughout the country there is an opinion prevalent amongst the masses that the Queen's rupee does not possess the same "blessing" as the old coins bearing the King's effigy. This opinion, he states, is loudly expressed amongst themselves, and often to outsiders when the fear of the police or of the Penal Code is not present to their mind. The idea has taken a strong hold over them, and is a frequent topic of conversation. The feeling arises from the bitter experience that the purchasing power of the rupee is no longer what it was, and the popular mind ascribes the decline somehow to British rule. Mr. Amir Ali remarks very pertinently that the popular mind would not be far wrong in supposing that were it not for the apparent lethargy which hangs over the counsels of Government, the distress would neither be so acute nor so prolonged. The observant Mussulman Judge is not under the pleasant delusion that there is no distress outside the limited class of European servants of the Government. He shows that the incomes of the wage-receiving classes, including the underpaid clerks in Government offices, and the better-paid clerks in the offices of companies and private employers, have remained stationary since the decline in the value of the rupee began twenty years ago, while the prices of food-grains have gone up by leaps and bounds. Mr. O'Conor's carefully compiled tables have established the fact that food-grains and prices generally have gone up from twenty to thirty per cent. The rates of wages outside some of the larger cities, like Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Cawnpore show a slight increase but throughout the country as a whole wages are now what they were in 1873. A horse-keeper in Bengal got Rs. 5 in that year; he receives the same to-day. A blacksmith or a carpenter received Rs. 9 twenty years ago; he receives a little over the nine rupees in 1893. The average wages of agricultural labourers in Bengal was Rs. 5; it is so still. At the Mirzapore Railway Station in 1866 a blacksmith received Rs. 10; he received the same last year; there had been a temporary rise in the interval, but it did not last.

The bulk of the wage-rates throughout Bengal have remained stationary, the variations being only partial. The earnings of the professional classes—pleaders and native doctors—have fallen. Meanwhile the cost of food has gone up steadily as the gold value of the rupee has fallen. The retail price of rice in Bengal was one rupee eleven annas a maund in 1873; it rose to over three rupees in the interval, and in 1891 was over two rupees nine annas; in this year it is Rs. 4. Millet has nearly doubled in price. The rise presses very hardly on the bulk of the population; and the labouring classes have often to be satisfied with one meal a day. Mr. Amir Ali regards the connection between the fall in the gold value of the rupee and the rise in the price of food-grains as self-evident; and he points to the fact that the "speculative exporter" bases a claim on it that no attempt should be made to raise the value of the currency. He actually refuses to believe that an export trade factitiously stimulated by a falling exchange can be healthy, or profit any one but the broker and export merchant, "who are now vociferously clamouring to prevent any interference to rehabilitate the rupee." The agriculturist would have profited by the increased volume of trade had he been paid in rupees at their former value; what now happens, says Mr. Amir Ali, is equivalent to giving him sixteen annas for five maunds of rice and calling the coins rupees. The native employé above the rank of a simple clerk gets a salary varying between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 a month. Formerly this represented from five to ten pounds sterling a month; now it scarcely represents three pounds or eight pounds. The cost of living, schooling, and clothing has increased, and the number of mouths to be fed has not diminished. There is consequently a growing penury, because the salary is paid in money that has no longer the value it formerly had. And here we come upon the other side of the shield which to Captain Beauclerk seemed so attractive—the native capitalist—trader or banker—who is repaid his capital and receives his interest in a depreciated currency, is half ruined. "Trade is disorganised, and no one can say with certainty what the morrow will bring forth; no one can safely engage in any enterprise with the certainty of a fair return." This clear-headed Indian observer writes expressly "to dispel the illusion that the fall in the rupee affects only the official classes and benefits the country at large." He holds what is really involved is the life problem of the Indian people, and calls on the Government to close mints to silver, adopt a gold standard, and fix the value rate of the silver taken money at the rate of one-and-sixpence to the rupee.

WE have a striking evidence of the instability of the existing currency system in what happened yesterday. In the morning a three-line telegram from Calcutta mentioned that the forthcoming Financial Statement will announce "with the usual reserve" that a loan of probably three crores of rupees will be raised in India, and that the Secretary of State's drawings for the year 1893-94 will amount to £18,700,000. The instant effect was to send down the rupee from one and two pence nine-sixteenths, to one and two pence seven-sixteenths, and to paralyse business. The increase of the India Office drawings is obviously caused by the necessity of making good the losses by exchange in the current financial year, and to meet anticipated loss in that about to commence. The rupee has all but touched one-and-two-pence-half-penny, and no one can tell whether it may not be—like the quartern-loaf in London bakers' shops "down again to even money." No one can divine why the Government of India should have coupled the announcement that a large rupee loan will be raised, with the statement that the drawings will exceed by nearly two millions those of the present year. It is impossible to suppose that the Government desire to bear the market; but the course taken has undoubtedly had that effect. Meanwhile nothing is certain about the famous report of the Herschell Committee which was to afford light and guidance in a situation of grave difficulty, but that the members of the Committee are not agreed as to what it shall be, and that there is no prospect of their arriving at an agreement.

THE influenza which threatened Mr Gladstone, and apparently was the *causa causans* of the three successive postponements of the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill, has with impartial malignity laid its clammy hand on Lord Salisbury. The noble Marquis will scarcely be able to take an active part in the mass meetings in Ulster in the early days of April since the doctors enjoin the "greatest care." There is, however, just a possibility that the ex-Premier may not be altogether sorry that he is furnished with a reasonable excuse for abstaining from taking a personal part in an agitation which has been summed up in Lord Randolph Churchill's formula: "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right!" There was no great harm in such a declaration on the part of a *frondeur* occupying a position of greater freedom and less responsibility; but it would be certainly open to misconstruction if Lord Salisbury were to say anything so exciting. Besides there is no special need of applying an additional stimulus to the enthusiasm of that particular part of the United Kingdom. It is in England itself that the "demoralisation" of the rank and file of the Conservative Party which has been spoken of is to be found, and not in Belfast. The *St. James's Gazette* expressed astonishment that the public took the second Home Rule Bill so easily:—"Why does not the country rise against it as it did against its deceased predecessor in 1886? Unionists ask the que[...] conscious of the fact that[...] is by no means as comple[...] as it was then. The Her[...] what it is worth, at least[...] has not turned against M[...] may think it ought to hav[...] this Disruption scheme wa[...] there been that stampede[...] which some too-confidin[...] pected. In point of fact,[...] more apathy over the wh[...] desirable." One reason f[...] apparently the premature d[...] Salisbury that if the Bill p[...] Commons the House of L[...] out.

SIR SEYMOUR KING has been s[...] securing another day, Tuesday, the S[...] for his motion respecting the injury [...] Indian Officials by the depreciation [...] rupee. An elaborate statement setting fo[...] the actual state of the case has been issued to Members of Parliament; but it is doubtful if many will read it—many members as is well known never read any printed matter sent to them in their capacity as public representatives. The majority are, perhaps, not quite so rigid, but if they studied all the documents that reach them from a thousand different sources they would have absolutely no time for anything else. The statement of the claims of the Indian Services consists of fourteen folio pages, and the memorial presented to Lord Lansdowne by the influential deputation that waited upon his Excellency at the end of January is printed as an appendix. A small leaflet giving the facts in short compass for the benefit of those who are unable or disinclined to peruse the longer resume will doubtless be published. In an accompanying letter Sir Seymour King vouches for the general accuracy and moderation of the statement. This, he says, he is able to do "from a wide personal knowledge of the injurious effects on the Indian Services of a shrinkage of income, which has been going on since 1892, and more precipitately since 1886, and which," he adds, "I am convinced, unless promptly dealt with, must entail consequences fatal to the efficiency of our English administration in India."

SIR HALLIDAY MACARTNEY, Secretary to the Chinese Legation, went to the Foreign Office, the other day, and a leading paper connects his visit with an at present unconfirmed report that China is contemplating an extension of her telegraph lines in the Pamir region. There is, we hear, no foundation for the assumption. The statement that "negociations" are being conducted is equally unfounded. "I I might hazard a guess," writes our London correspondent, "I should say that Sir Halliday Macartney's conversation with the authorities in St. James's Park had more to do with the Further East than with Central Asia. The activity of France in Indo-China is, I hear just now receiving the careful attention both of the Foreign and India Offices."

THE Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda before leaving England last year commissioned Sir James Linton, to paint a life-size portrait group of his Highness' two sons, the Princes Jeysinghrao and Fatesinghrao; and he commissioned also views of Clumber Park and Thoresby Hall of Mr. J. Fulleylove, at one of Welbeck Abbey of Mr. James Orrock These pictures are all rapidly approaching completion, and it is probable, will shortly be on exhibition before being despatched to Baroda early in April.

UNDER the title of "Memoirs of My Indian Career," says the *Athenæum*, Messrs. Macmillan will shortly publish an account, mainly autobiographical, of that part of the life of the late Sir George Campbell which was spent in the public service in India.

SIR MONIER WILLIAMS has pretty well recovered from his severe attack of influenza and the subsequent fracture of his right arm, and is now able to occupy himself with the second edition of his Sanskrit English dictionary, and with the promised "Memorials of Old Haileybury College."

THE usual "statement" with regard to the Navy Estimates was published on March 1, in the form of a Parliamentary Paper. This shows that the net decrease of expenditure by the present Government is £100, the total for 1892-93 estimated by the late Government being, apart from "appropriations in aid," £14,240,200, while the total for 1893-94 was £14,240,100. Twenty-six vessels will be completed in the coming financial year, including all the contract built ships, except the Revenge battleship. Only nine ships of the Naval Defence Programme of 1888-9 will be uncompleted by the end of March, 1894, and they will be so nearly ready then that £83,000 will complete them. The new programme will include in dockyard work two first-class battleships, three second-class cruisers, and two sloops; and in contract work two first-class cruisers, which "in speed, coal-supply, armament, and defence are to surpass any cruisers built or building." There are also to be built by contract fourteen torpedo-boat destroyers, which are to be themselves very effective torpedo-boats. The Royal Sovereign is to be the model for the new battleships.

THE expectation that Sir Augustus Paget would shortly send in his resignation of the post of Ambassador at Vienna, says the *Globe*, finds confirmation in a telegram received from that city. Should it prove true it need cause no surprise, for Sir Augustus is now seventy years of age, and has had a distinguished career in the diplomatic service since leaving the Foreign Office in 1841. He has been successively to Madrid, Paris, Athens, Egypt, the Hague, Lisbon, Berlin, Saxony, and Denmark; has held the position of Envoy at various Courts; and was Ambassador at Rome for seven years before going to Vienna. Lord Reay, who was Governor of Bombay from 1885 to 1890, is spoken of as his successor.

THE March number of the *Thinker* (Nisbet) contains a Note on Bishop Copleston's "Buddhism," by Professor Max Muller, dealing mainly with the historical division of Buddhism into two schools, called the northern and the southern. He maintains, says the *Academy*, that the distinction between these two schools is not one of locality nor even of language; but that it depends upon matters of doctrine, of which he gives examples, arguing that they differed as widely as Muhammedanism differs from Judaism. He would prefer to call them by their original names of Hinayana—Little Go, and Mahayana—Great Go, which, following Burnouf, we have been accustomed to render the Lesser and the Greater Vehicle.

MUSTAPHA FEHMY PASHA, the late Prime Minister, whose health is quite restored, had an interview, on February 27, with Lord Cromer on his return from Upper Egypt. A former President of the Native Court of Appeal, Emin Ahmed, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for Justice.

IT may not be commonly known, says a writer in the *Globe*, that Sir Richard Temple has been, since his entrance into English politics, nearly a decade ago, a most industrious chronicler and descriptive historian of men and matters in the House of Commons. He keeps a diary, which he fills up with great care and precision, and among the most interesting features is a long series of what may be called pen and ink word pictures of all the leading men in the Lower House. Young and old, Conservative and Radical, friend and foe, are all described by the member for Kingston in an impartial and in an even judicial manner. This Parliamentary chronicle already covers upwards of four hundred closely written pages of manuscript, and it is occasionally shown to friends and relations. Sir Richard, however, has never, it is understood, exclaimed with Pope, "S'death, I'll print it." On the contrary, he is resolved that while he lives it shall remain in M.S.S. form. Afterwards, no doubt, it will pass in due season through the hands of printer, publisher, and bookseller.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Mr. William O'Brien, speaking at Stockton, said Ireland was prepared to accept Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill as a final settlement, though the financial clauses of the measure, he said, needed amendment.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

CAIRO, MARCH 20.

At the request of Lord Cromer Riaz Pacha has warned the Native papers regarding their continued abuse of British reform in Egypt.

A London Syndicate is seeking to establish Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Egypt and the idea is approved of by the Khedive.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

FALL OF SNOW AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 20.

There was yet another fall of snow at Simla early on Monday, and during the morning the sky was still overcast and threatening.

THE VACANCY ON THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT BENCH.

Messrs. Pugh and C. P. Hill of the Calcutta bar have declined the officiating appointment on the High Court Bench, caused by Mr. Justice Hill's departure on leave. The offer was, the *Pioneer* understands, made conditionally; it being notified that their acceptance would not give any claim to a permanent vacancy. Mr. Sale will probably be offered the appointment, but it is more than doubtful whether he accepts it.

SNIDER RIFLES FOR ARSENAL SENTRIES.

The rifle thieves who haunt the cantonments of the Punjab and carry on their robberies with singular boldness and success, may find their pursuit becoming a dangerous one. Sanction has just been accorded to the issue of thirty-five and fifty bored out snider rifles in the Peshawar and Rawalpindi districts, respectively, for the use of sentries. The British Infantry regiments are going on duty with loaded arms. Cartridges for these rifles will be loaded buckshot, and the thief will have less chance of escaping when fired upon than he has now, when taking the risk of a single bullet only.

OPERATIONS IN KACHIN COUNTRY.

The operations in the Kachin country to the south-east of Bhamo, rendered necessary by the outbreak in which Lieut. E. L. Williams was killed, have come to an end for the time being. The rising collapsed almost at once

A punitive column, under the command of Major Hammans, has visited Muso, Namton, and Namkat without encountering any opposition, and it is now on its way back to Namkhan, where it will halt for further orders.

THE EX-SAWBWA OF WUNTHO.

Nothing has been heard of the ex-Sawbwa of Wuntho, who was said to have instigated an outbreak. The Chinese across the border did not share in the hostilities.

OIL BORINGS AT SUKKUR.

The Director of the Geological Survey of India is now on his way to Sukkur on the Indus, where experimental boring is to be made for petroleum. The borings for oil in Baluchistan Proper are to be stopped for the present, pending further geological explorations. Dr. King has, however, decided on making closer personal examination of the Sukkur area before finally venturing on this exploitation.

REWARDS FOR MERITORIOUS AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.

The Government of India have recently been considering the question of rewards for meritorious and distinguished service in the Native Army. One of the conclusions arrived at is that in many cases grants should take the form of assignments of land revenue rather than of land itself, and in the Madras Presidency it has been decided that this is always to be the practice. In addition all such grantees are to get the title of "Bahadur," where they do not already possess it as members of the order of merit. In special cases on the recommendation of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India a khillut and sword of honour may go along with a grant. The maximum number of these grants of land or land revenue assignments has been definitely fixed at nine annually, five being allotted to Bengal, two and one in alternate years to Madras and Bombay, and one to the local corps and the Hyderabad Contingent.

LANDSLIP AT THE MUD GORGE.

Owing to a heavy landslip at the Mud Gorge passengers are transhipped. The goods traffic is completely stopped. A landslip worst yet known extends one mile into the interior, and is a quarter mile broad, a thousand feet of railway are destroyed, and two forty-feet bridges have been lifted up vertically.

RANGOON EDUCATIONAL SYNDICATE.

At Saturday's meeting of the Educational Syndicate at Rangoon nine members were present out of twenty. The question of the desirability of establishing a Burma University came up for consideration. The report of the Executive Committee was read, strongly advocating the scheme on the ground that the recent action of the Calcutta University in striking off all the examining centres in Burma, save one, is calculated to inflict serious injury on higher education in the Province. It is proposed to have the following Faculties:—Arts, Law, Pali, and Burmese, and others, such as Medicine and Engineering as circumstances may demand.

At the meeting, Mr. Hoskins, Judicial Commissioner, spoke in its favour.

Mr. Pope, Director of Public Instruction, moved that the time has arrived for the establishment of a University in Burma, and that a scheme be forwarded to the Local Government for transmission to the Government of India.

The Rev. Dr. Marks seconded the resolution.

Mr. Rose, Principal, Rangoon College, who is opposed to the scheme, pointed out that the resolution was contrary to the rules which were laid down that the scheme must first be published in the *Official Gazette* and criticism and objections invited. The report of the Executive Committee had, he said, been issued only three days ago, and hence there was no time to consider the objections. An amendment to this effect was passed.

A note was read from Chantoon, late officiating First Judge of Small Causes Court, who has left for England, giving his objections to the scheme.

DESTRUCTIVE HAILSTORM IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

A severe "norwester" and hailstorm occured last night, and much damage was done. On the maidan almost every club tent was blown down, trees were damaged, several river-crafts swamped, and cargo boats sunk, together with H. E. the Viceroy's steam-launch. Extensive damage was done to mango, lichee, and fruit trees. It is raining heavily now. The weather is altogether unprecedented.

LORD BERESFORD.

Lord Beresford is reported to be much better; and hopes are entertained that he would soon be well.

THE ONE-RUPEE LOAN.

The result of the announcement regarding the three crores loan is already abundantly apparent here. Exchange is going down rapidly. The outlook is exceedingly gloomy, and much anxiety prevails.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 20.

Mr. Inverarity to-day continued to reply for the prosecution, and after urging a number of points why the marriage contract should be held as a genuine document, he contended that Sarwar Jung and Sir Khoorshed Jah were the real defendants in the case. Mitra was a man of no means whatever, and it was quite obvious that he was not the man providing funds for the employ of Messrs. Edgelow and Norton for the period of seven months. Sir Khoorshed Jah and Sarwar Jung had provided funds, and that was supported by the records. Sarwar Jung's motive was to gain power. Since the origin of the case Sarwar Jung had become a great man. Sir Khoorshad Jah took an interest in the case, because he hoped to find himself firmly seated in the saddle where he thought Sir Asman Jah was insecure. There was an idea on the part of Sir Khoorshed Jah and Sarwar Jung that allegations of the sort brought against Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, if proved, would result in the deposition of the Minister from the office, because he had committed himself by telegraphing congratulations to Mrs. Mehdi Hassan on her presentation to the Queen. Why that should be so Mr. Inverarity could not say, but was manifest that out of the fight the people behind hoped to reap advantage. Mr. Inverarity to-morrow deals with the Lucknow evidence.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 20.

Mr. Boyson takes his seat in the Legislative Council, vacated by Mr. Arbuthnot.

MR. JUSTICE PARKER'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. J. A. Davies was to-day sworn in as Judge of the High Court, in place of Mr. Justice Parker.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT GRIEVANCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 19.

A large and influential meeting of the members of the Civil Engineer's Association was held at the United Service Club here to-day, to discuss the condition and prospects of the Public Works Department. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—(1) Urging the necessity of renewed efforts on the part of the Civil Engineers' Association and its friends in and outside Parliament to obtain redress of the Civil Engineers' long-standing grivances; (2) drawing attention to the three-hundred or so individual petitions submitted by them to the Secretary of State during the past three years, which have not been replied to, and pointing out that the Secretary of State for India has prohibited joint memorials and refused to discuss the situation with the council of the institution of Civil Engineers, and declined to receive a deputation, and that if respectful petitions are ignored, officers will be deprived of the last legitimate means of obtaining even a patient hearing; (3) advocating the authoritative and exhaustive refutation of misleading statements made by the Government of India in the correspondence, printed by order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1892; and (4) representing the injury inflicted on the permanent staff by the increasing number of appointments now being made by Government of special and temporary engineers which is depriving the permanent staff of much needed promotion.

A TOWER OF SILENCE FOR BUDNEIRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BUDNEIRA, MARCH 20.

To-day the Tower of Silence ceremony was performed by Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp before a large gathering. An address was given to Dustoor Hoshang. Mr. H. M. Vajeefdar, secretary to the Parsi Anjuman, was also given an address and a silver cup.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

ADEN, MARCH 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MARCH 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 20.

Steamer Ormus from Suez arrived.

The Orient line mail steamer Ophir from Australia arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 20th instant, *via* Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	96⅝ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅜
Bar Silver	38 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via,	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	20	...	47 a.m.	..	28
Teheran	20	2	30 p.m.	..	10
Suez					

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 20th March, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	38	..	6
,, Kurrachee	...	21	..	1
,, Madras	...	40	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 19.

10 p.m.	74·1

MONDAY, MARCH 20.

6 a.m.	73·7
10 a.m.	79·1
2 p.m.	81·0
4 p.m.	80·1

ENGLISH POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 3.

There has been no appreciable change in the political situation since I last wrote, except that the Conservatives profiting by the severe lessons that have been read to them by their organs in the press, are showing more vigour in the House of Commons. Indeed yesterday evening it may be said that they as well as their opponents exhibited almost too much vigour, and visitors to the popular chamber might almost have imagined themselves back in the old days when such disorderly "scenes" were things of almost daily occurrence. The increased activity of the Opposition within Parliament has been to some extent imitated out of doors, but there is still an absence of the fierce hostility that marked the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule scheme. We are to see great demonstrations against the measure in all parts of the Kingdom during the Easter recess, but however effectual they may prove in ultimately "raising the country" as the phrase is, they will be less dangerous to the Ministry than if they had taken place before the second reading. Why the Unionist chiefs could not have taken the field at once as in other circumstances the Liberal leaders would have done, I am unable to say, but the delay in feeling the pulse of the electorate by the usual public meetings may seem to some persons to give currency to the idea that dual control in politics is not conducive to expedition, whatever its merits be. Sir William Harcourt who has so far this season taken a back seat in politics has introduced his Bill to give ratepayers an opportunity of deciding whether they shall have public houses in their neighbourhood, and although it goes too far of course for the beer interest it does not go far enough for the extreme teetotalers. In dealing with the drink question Mr. Gladstone is treading on delicate ground, and some people think that the fate of the Government will be decided by the measure brought in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday. But we do not, I think, sufficiently realise the change that has taken place in the past sixteen or twenty years. The publican is still a power in some elections, but his influence is nothing like what it was before the days of working men's clubs. Formerly the working classes went to the beer shop for the reason that their social superiors went to clubs. The public house was, in fact, the workman's club. It is no longer that to anything like the extent it was when the then Mr. Bruce brought so much discredit on the Ministry of All the Talents by his reforming zeal. The better class of artisans are not now driven for society to tap-rooms, and consequently he is under no obligation to vote for the sacred privileges of beer. If there were a General Election to-morrow I do not believe Sir W. Harcourt's measure would deprive the Liberals of a dozen seats.

Whether it is owing to the success of the Liberals in recent contests or not I cannot say, but there has been quite a scramble for the honour of coming forward as a Gladstonian candidate for the Scotch seat just vacated by Mr. Robert William Duff on his appointment as Governor of New South Wales. The choice of the local Liberals has fallen upon Sir William Wedderburn who should have no difficulty in retaining the representation of the constituency for his party.

Writing last week a few days before the debate on Bimetallism I referred to the efforts that were being made to induce Mr. Gladstone to give up the whole of the Tuesday sitting to the consideration of Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson's motion. At that time it was not thought that those efforts would be successful. Subsequently, however, the Prime Minister gave way, and his compliance is rightly or wrongly attributed to the influence of Archbishop Walsh who it is known is a strong Bimetallist, and has just published a very elaborate pamphlet, almost a book, in support of the demands of the silver men. Although the Bimetallists thus scored the first point in the game their good luck did not continue throughout. In the first place, the member they put up to propose the resolution—a resolution by the way designed to catch the heterodox as well as the orthodox—Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson bored the House beyond measure by the extreme length of his remarks. If he had been a Chancellor of the Exchequer introducing his Budget instead of a private and not very distinguished member he could not have claimed greater indulgence at the hands of the House. There is nothing the Commons dislike more than presumption, and the scant attendance would have been taken as a hint by a quicker-witted speaker. Mr. S. Montagu who seconded the resolution had a greater right to enlarge upon the subject, but he confined himself within reasonable limits. Sir John Lubbock was to have moved an amendment, but he made way for Mr. Gladstone, whose rising was signalized by the return of the members driven out by the prolixity of the Yorkshire Baronet. In a short time the Premier had a good audience, but when he sat down members again departed, and for the rest of the evening they found "the precincts" of the House, including the Smoking Room, more cheerful than the House itself. Of Mr. Gladstone's speech-pulling argument on one side, I am bound to say that it surprised everyone, accustomed though we have been from the opening of the Session with the marvellous vigour of the Grand Old Parliamentarian. He soon made it clear that the fight was regarded by the Government as a party one, and the discomfiture of the Gladstonians who are Bimetallists as well as Liberals can easily be imagined. With certain honourable exceptions they accepted the inevitable and decided to vote either against their principles or to abstain from the division. The poor Secretary of the Bimetallic League was startled during the debate by receiving a letter from one M.P. resigning his Vice-Presidentship, not because he had been converted by the arguments of the Monometallists, but because like a prudent man he determined to obey the party Whip. The position of the Irish members was perhaps the most difficult. Many of them, I believe, had expected to have the same freedom on this question as in the days of Mr. Parnell's leadership. At least one of their number, Mr. Vesey Knox, is a man of light and leading in the Bimetallic Camp. Moreover, there was the influence of the Dublin Archbishop conforming them in their disposition to vote for the Meysey-Thompson motion. But Mr. Gladstone's attitude changed all that. One solitary Irishman, Colonel Nolan the Parnellite, joined the minority. Mr. Knox refrained from voting. Sixty-one Nationalists and two Parnellites voted with the majority. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who was on the same side, is complimented by the *Times* on his contribution to the debate. "He talked some sound sense," says the leading journal, "upon the Indian part of the question." He certainly made a favourable impression, but committed the fault of the evening of speaking too long. Mr. Howell did very well also, but he would have done better if he had said less about India and more about Labour. He, however, was no worse than Mr. Chaplin who persisted in dealing with the question in its wider aspects and losing himself in the endeavour to accomplish a too complex task, while he scarcely referred at all to the agricultural side of the problem, about which he could have spoken with effect and authority. In spite of the fact that the Conservatives were officially whipped up to support the motion, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir John Gorst, Sir Seymour King, and sixteen other followers of Lord Salisbury voted with the Gladstonian rank and file. I forgot to mention that Mr. Balfour had to content himself with a few words, and Sir W. Houldsworth was shut out of the debate entirely owing to the vanity of preceding speakers in monopolising so much time. Mr. Balfour had specially come down after his illness to speak, and Sir W. Houldsworth was thirsting to deliver his soul on the partial failure of the Brussels Conference. Naturally the Bimetallists who expected so much from the present Parliament are greatly disappointed at the course of events. As I am writing the leaders of the movement are sitting in conclave to decide upon their future action. If I hear the result of their deliberations before I close up this letter I will add a postscript. What I suspect they will do is to abandon for a time their request for Bimetallism pure and simple, and merely urge the Government to join the other powers in promoting a larger use of silver in the currency of the world.

Many of your readers will regret to learn that Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, the well-known Director of the South Kensington Museum, is lying seriously ill at the residence of relatives in Somersetshire, and that his condition causes the gravest anxiety to his friends. His proposed visit to America as one of the Royal Commissioners of the Chicago Exhibition has, of course been definitely abandoned, and I fear that even if he is fortunate enough to pull through his present illness he will have to surrender his many useful public avocations. His heart has been affected for some time, and now dropsy has appeared. A distinguished official who has been associated in numerous good works with Sir Philip remarked to me yesterday, "No one will know how much he has been to us all until he is taken. There are not more than two or three men in all London who like him will take up the cause of neglected and unlucky men, fighting their battle for them to the end. But being a man of quick and warm sympathies he has always felt keenly any slight passed upon him and he has really never recovered from the shameful treatment to which he was subjected after the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886." Sir Owen has throughout his long official life taken a deep interest in India, and assisted in every possible way to develope her industrial resources.

I mentioned some time ago that Sir John Strachey had in consequence of the precarious state of his health been obliged to give up all official work for a while and to winter at Torquay. He has returned to town completely recovered, and resumed his duties as member of the Secretary of State's Council.

An intimation has been received here that the Maharaja of Kapurthala who is shortly expected to arrive in England from India will pay a visit to the World's Fair at Chicago. By the way the officials who have gone over to prepare the British Section are complaining very much of the coldness and discomfort of life in the pioneer city just now. I saw a letter a few days ago from Chicago in which the writer said that the Exhibition grounds were one sheet of ice, and the thermometer was ever so much below zero. The state of the streets, some of them miles in length, after a thaw is said to be such that we, Londoners, even with our experience of muddy thoroughfares can form no conception. Already everything is ruinously high, and we can imagine what it will be two months hence. If the news of an outbreak of typhoid should not be exaggerated the number of visitors from this country will probably be considerably reduced; in my case there will be nothing like the crowds that the Americans seem to anticipate. The expense will deter a great many, especially in these hard times, and the majority of persons I suspect who have not previously been to the "States" would rather go when there is no exhibition. The world at large—it is useless to disguise the fact—are thoroughly sick of International Expositions, and doubt their value when they occur so frequently as they do in these days. Some people are inclined to agree with the native of Upper India who when asked how his province was getting on, replied, "Oh very badly. We have had a series of misfortunes—riots, cholera, a famine, and an exhibition. Scarcely a year passes without one taking place in some quarter of the globe or the other, and the necessity of employing experts on such occasions is leading to the establishment of a new profession." *A propos* of the Chicago World's Fair and the part taken in it by India considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in commercial and art circles here at the way in which matters have been managed or rather mismanaged on your side. An influential trade organ, the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, under the heading "Is Fair Play Dead?," attacks the Government of India, first for rejecting Messrs. H. S. King and Co.'s spirited offer and next for granting a concession to an "Austrian firm" of dealers in Indian artwares, instead of to subjects of the Queen-Empress. Several native houses will, no doubt, be represeuted, but the place of honour is assigned to Messrs. Tellery and Co., the rivals of that enterprising firm being accommodated in the British Section along with English manufactures, the catalogue of the British Section, a rather bulky volume will shortly make its appearance. Among the introductory articles that have been contributed by various specialists is a short one from the pen of Mr. S. Digby, indicating the share taken by India in previous international exhibitions from 1851 downwards.

This afternoon the member for Central Finsbury asked Mr. Russell "whether on the resignation in this present month of March of Dr. G. Oppert, Professor of Sanskrit in the Madras Presidency College, the Secretary of State for India will recommend the Madras Government to appoint a native of India to the professorship, in succession to Dr. Oppert, which recommendation will, it is said, be in accordance with the views of the Education Commission." Mr. Russell, in his reply, said that the Secretary of State had already called attention to the desirability of appointing a native, if there was one, fitted and available. In this connection I may mention that Mr. Dadabhai has brought in his Bill to provide for the simultaneous holding in India and the United Kingdom of the next examinations for appointments to the Civil Services of India." The backers are Messrs. Schwann, Caine, and Birkmyre. Only a "dummy" Bill was brought in on Wednesday. Whether the actual measure has been drafted I am unable to say; at any rate it has not yet been laid upon the table, and Mr. Dadabhai can hardly expect that his legislative offspring will rise to maturity in the present session.

MR. RONALD SMEDLEY'S RECITAL.

Mr. Smedley, the elocutionist, comes amongst us with the highest credentials, not only from England and Ireland, the Straits and Ceylon, but through all Southern India from Negapatam, Mysore, Madras, Hyderabad, and all the military stations to Poona. He gave his first recital to a well-filled hall last Friday, at the Wilson College, his programme being a heavy one, extending over more than two hours, during which time he kept the attention of his audience rivetted throughout. The pieces selected were:—The Owl Critic, (T. J. Fields); The Idylls of the King, (Tennyson); Dollars and Dimes, (Wm. Miller); Martin Chuzzlewitt, (Dickens); Horatius, (Macaulay); Bill Adams, (R. Smedley); From Julius Cæsar, (Shakespeare). The extract from Macaulay's "Horatius" undoubtedly proved most popular with the students, Mr. Smedley being loudly applauded both during and at the close of the recital. There were also many ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood present and all fully appreciated the beauties, "painted with such perfect grace" of Tennyson's "first meeting of Lancelot and Glaine" from the Idylls of the King—and the masterly acting and recital of the "First Scene" from "Julius" Cæsar." The instantaneous change of voice, manner, and gesticulations from the haughty, sarcastic Brutus to the impetuous, passionate Cassius held the entire audience spell-bound. Equally happy was Mr. Smedley with his comic pieces. The short-sighted old gentleman, who is a martyr to rheumatism, and fondly believes he is a great ornithologist in the "Owl Critic," and the old miser with his quaint demoniacal chuckling voice, gloating over the "Dollars and Dimes" he has made his God-created great merriment, while the anecdote of "Bill Adams" or *'Oo me and the Dook of Wellintun won the battle o' Waterloo*, was greeted with roars of laughter. At the conclusion of the entertainment Dr. Mackichan spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Smedley's recitals, calling attention to the fact that they had not only been greatly amused and entertained, but had received a valuable lesson in the grace and power of elocution which he hoped would leave a lasting impression, and called upon the audience to give Mr. Smedley, a hearty vote of thanks. Mr. Smedley, who was received with long and prolonged applause, made a suitable reply, thanking Dr. Mackichan and all present for their very cordial greeting, and remarked that he had seldom recited to so attentive and appreciative an audience. We are glad to say he announced another entertainment under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, at the Gaiety Theatre, on Saturday evening next, and others probably to students, of which notice would be given. Mr. Smedley is to be highly congratulated upon the great success of his first appearance in Bombay.

The Executive of the Women's Liberal Federation has requested the secretary of the organisation to write to the various missionary societies and other bodies represented at the Decennial Conference, Bombay, asking for an explanation of the fact that resolutions condemning the drink and opium traffic were not allowed to be put to the Conference; and that one condemning the State regulation of vice, after being carried by the majority, was, at the instance of Dr. Miller, President of Madras College, rescinded; and also why there were no women missionaries present at the Conference.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE CAMP.

The annual camp of the Bombay Light Horse, which opened on the 11th instant, concludes to-day with a very attractive programme, including point-to-point races and cross-country races in the neighbourhood of Santa Cruz country, which is well-known to those who are acoustomed to hunt with the Bombay hounds. Never probably since the Corps started in the year 1885 has it presented a smarter appearance than it did on Saturday last when it paraded on Versova Sands for the annual inspection by General Budgen, who was accompanied by Colonel Hilliard, A.A.G. This may be attributed partly to the fact that all the members are now mounted on walers and using Government saddlery. But it was in a great measure due to the fact that all ranks strove hard to present a really creditable appearance. The attendance in the camp throughout the week was very satisfactory, considering that it was pitched at a distance of twelve or thirteen miles from Bombay, and the Corps has every reason to congratulate itself upon the successful termination of the camp of its eighth year's existence. There is a good spirit in the Corps and a number of recruits have already come forward for the next season. There is no reason why, six or eight months hence, the Bombay Light Horse should not be on a par with the sister corps in Calcutta. Government, in sanctioning a special grant for the annual camp-of-exercise and in conceding to the Mounted Corps the right to purchase from the British Cavalry Regiments and Batteries, have done very much to encourage the Volunteer Corps in the past year; and the Mounted Corps in consideration of the extra expense which they are called upon to incur may reasonably expect a larger capitation grant than the Infantry Corps. Yet it is felt that all has been done that could be done at present to aid them. In making this branch of the Volunteer service of the Bombay Army popular and useful, Lieutenant Cuffe has tried his utmost, and deserves great credit for his efforts. Lieutenant Cuffe, since he succeeded Captain Little, has worked for the Corps with an energy and devotion which could not be surpassed, and he is much to be congratulated at the success which has attended on his efforts. The arrangements for the camp were the same as in previous years. Fully two hours were spent in drill every morning since the camp opened on the 11th instant. Captain Gordon, the Commandant of the Governor's Body-Guard, took charge of the parade, and the same evening his Excellency Lord Harris dined in camp, and spent the night there. The next morning his Excellency witnessed the parade. On Saturday last when the inspection was held by General Budgen the corps was mounted better than it had ever been before. Lieutenant Cuffe was in command, and the right and the left troops were led by Lieutenant Moir and Sergeant Heugh Symons respectively. Front was formed in a field near Andheri Road, and after General Budgen had ridden down the ranks and inspected accoutrements, the troops moved to Versova Sands, where they paraded for an hour, mounted and dismounted. The work of the camp was finished yesterday morning when Major Rosseter, D. A. A.-G. for Musketry, had inspected the Corps. The special train, which is intended to take the visitors to Santa Cruz for the annual race meeting, will leave Colaba this afternoon at 3-20, Church Gate, 3-25, and Grant Road, 3-33 (Bombay time), and will return after the races are over.

PASSENGERS BY THE EXTRA STEAMER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, will sail to-day for London, Marseilles, Brindisi and Ismailia with the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Locke King
Sir Samuel and Lady Baker
Miss Baker
Mrs Daperier and child
Mrs Wyndham and child
Miss Bland
Mr Y A Brown
Mr W Mclaues
Mr Hartwig
Mr and Mrs Mackinnon
Capt and Mrs Holdsworth
Col C H J Marshall
Mr and Mrs Lloyd
Mr J C Anderson
Mr Hornaby
Miss Nadir
Miss Hipsey
Miss Barrow
Mrs Shano's Nurse
Lady Freda Clements
Lady Hilda Clements
Lady Katherine Clements
Hon Patrick Clements
Mrs and Miss Ingrahm

FOR MARSEILLES.

Two Misses Holdsworth
Mr and Master Holdsworth
Mrs A Phillips
Two Misses Burgess
Surg-Major and Mrs Bennett, child and infant
Mrs Macmillan and child'
Mrs Henderson and infant
Mrs Wingate, child infant and Nurse
Mr Valentine
Mr Evans C Johnson
Mr Gordon
Miss Gow
Mr and Mrs A E Castle Stuart
Mr Thorburn
Mr Schiller
Mrs French Mullen, child and infant
Miss Baumann
Mr and Mrs W T N Martin, 4 children, Nurse and Ayah
Mrs Bailey and infant.
Mrs W H Dobbie
Mr Smidt
Mrs Hoggo and infant
Major Cockburn
Rev F C Hill and family
Mr and Mrs Molesworth and child
Mr and Miss Phillips
Mr Herbert
Mr and Mrs W Harvey
Mr S Tremearne
Mrs Campbell and two infants
Rev A Robertson
Miss Robertson
Col and Mrs Grace and two Misses Grace
Mr Y E K Boyd
Mr A C Adams
Col and Mrs Ellis, child and infant
Mr Kelcher
Mr Groom
Mr A MacNab
Mrs Nicholson
Countess of Leitrim
Lady Maude Clements
Mr and Mrs G W Allen
Mr and Mrs G Huddleston
Mrs and Miss Godfrey
Miss Greenfield
Mr and Mrs F A Shaw and child
Mr Ahmed R Sayani
Mr Abdulla R Sayani
Mrs Kingsworth
Mr Wortabet
Mr E Solano
Miss S olano
Mr and Mrs Spettiswoode
Mr Arbuthnott
Mrs Macpherson
Hon Mrs French
Mr W C Shaw
Rev and Mrs Thackwell and 3 children
Mr and Mrs W White
Mr F Quarry
Mr Turnbull
Mr J S Robinson
Capt Houghton
Mr A Butler
Mr W Smith
Mr and Mrs G M Westgate and child
Mrs and Miss Abbott
Capt E S Wood
Mrs T E Ivens and child
Mr J Thompson
Mr Hadow
Capt Lindsell
Mr Crombie
Mr V N Mickley
Mr Brungate
Mr G W Blake
Mr and Mrs H Meakin
Mrs Fawcett, child and infant
Col Birch
Col and Mrs Tucker.
Mr C F Vallauge
Mrs Condell
Mr Cousens
Mr A W John
Mr Boyle
Mr and Mrs D E W Leighton
Mr C W Wright
Mr Renfry
Dr Leachy
Lt Levita
Mr R R Ash
Col and Mrs C Lason Harvey and child
Miss Berry
Miss Meaking
Mrs Dudley
Col and Mrs Ferris
Mr Ferrard
Mrs Wyatt
Col Clark Kennedy
Mrs Harrison.
Captain Maunsell
Col Beaver
Captain Ewing
Mr P Burgess
Mr and Mrs J Cawasji Jehangir
Mr J S Elmore
Mrs Evison.
Col Shopford
Mr A Ferrard
Mrs Waddy
Mr Belcher
Mr and Mrs J P Phythian
Mr W R Bennett
Mr A J L Hill
Revd J Bremner
Mr Jas Dickson
Mr A E Kight
Miss Lane
Captain Beaumont
Mr J H Addison
Major Sawyer
Mr J Walker

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr McDermott

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr Baumeyer
Mr Matz
Mr Beville Stanier

The Pester Lloyd has been showing in a series of, articles how easily the Russians can, when they like land thirty or forty thousand men in Constantinople some twelve or fifteen hours after leaving Odessa. It speaks with an air of knowledge of a secret agreement between Russia, France, and Greece, for co-operation in the Mediterranean, and declares that the three combined fleets would be strong enough to keep the British warships from going to Constantinople, and that Greek coaling stations being, by the treaty referred to, closed to the English, our vessels shortly after the outbreak of hostilities would be compelled to return to Malta. The writer significantly takes no account of the Turkish fleet: "the three largest ironclads have been lying unarmed since 1878 in the arsenal of Constantinople, the machines and iron parts eaten up with rust, and the new vessels, whether laid down or ordered from foreign dockyards will not be finished for years."—Reports continue to reach London from Vienna and Sofia of Russian intrigue in Bulgaria.

The Paris *Soleil* gives some interesting details regarding a private meeting, held under the presidency of Count Armand, for the discussion of matters relating to the French possessions in the East. A considerable number of deputies interested in Colonial questions were present. M. Deloncle explained at great length the difficulties of the French situation in Indo-China, dwelling especially on the encroachment of the Siamese Government, which, he averred, was supported by Great Britain. He also enumerated the claims which he maintained ought to be asserted by France. Prince Henry of Orleans, who was also present, and who has recently travelled through a great part of the French Asiatic possessions, vividly pictured the present state of affairs, and gave details confirming the account given by M. Deloncle. The statements contained in the speeches, the journal adds, appeared to create a deep impression on the meeting.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

FORTY-TWO MEDAL COMPETITION.

The final (sixth) competition for this medal had a very large number of entrances—twenty-one—when it is considered that one player (Mr. Maclean) had already won the medal twice, and that only those who had won once had a chance of making a tie with him. As it happened one of these (Mr W. H. Reid) tied for first place with Captain S. C. Smith, these two players coming in the first with a net 42; whilst four players—Mr. C. E. Nixon, Mr. W. E. Young, the Rev. A. Yorke-Brown, and Mr. J. M. Anderson—came next with a net score of 43.

On playing off the tie with Captain S. C. Smith, Mr. W. H. Reid won by one point, his net score being 42, and Captain Smith's 43.

Mr. Maclean and Mr. W. H. Reid having thus each won the medal twice, they agreed to divide.

The following are the detailed scores.

	Score.	H'cap.	Net Score.	
Mr W H Reid	44	2	42	Tie.
Captain S C Smith	45	3	42	Tie.
Mr C E Nixon	45	2	43	
Mr W E Young	46	3	43	
Rev A Yorke-Brown	49	6	43	
Mr J M Anderson	49	6	43	
Dr G E Fooks	45	scratch	45	
Mr W Spratt	46	do.	46	
Mr J McLaren	47	1	46	
Mr L J Robertson	48	2	46	
Captain S H Gray	51	5	46	
Mr W G Page	48	scratch	48	
Mr J Shiven	48	do.	48	
Captain Stanley Smith	51	3	48	
Dr D MacDonald	49	scratch	49	
Mr J Maclean	51	2	49	
Mr M C Turner	52	3	49	

The other players made no returns.

THE TURNER PRIZE.

The list of engagements for the season 1992-93 having come to an and, it was necessary to decide who was the winner of the prize offered by Mr. M. C. Turner, at the commencement of the season for the best average of any twelve rounds made in the ordinary competitions. Dr. MacDonald at the commencement, by steady play, obtained a clear lead, but Mr. W. G. Page, who missed the earlier competitions, soon ran up alongside, and these two kept well ahead of the other competitors. So close was the contest that, before the last competition on the cards, the two were exactly equal, the aggregate for eleven rounds being exactly the same, and it looked as if the score made in the last competition would decide the matter. Both players were, however, off their game, and as Dr. MacDonald had a 45 to spare, and Mr. Page only a 46, the former won by one point in the aggregate, and by a very small fraction only on the average. The following are the figures:

1. Dr D MacDonald, aggregate... 521÷12=43·416
2. Mr W G Page, ,, ... 522÷12=43·500

The other players who qualified for the competition are:—

3. Mr C E Nixon ... 563÷12=46·918
4. Mr J Maclean ... 569÷12=47·3
5. Mr W E Young ... 568÷12=47·3
6. Mr G McLaren ... 571÷12=47·58
7. Captain Stanley Smith ... 575÷12=47·916
8. Mr D Carmichael ... 580÷12=48·3

The prize for the record or lowest round made in the competitions during the season was won by Mr. W. Spratt, whose round of 40 was made net in an

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held yesterday afternoon, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Vice-Chancellor of the University, in the chair. The business before the meeting was the consideration of the following proposition brought forward by Mr. P. M. Mehta :—" That the Report of the Examination Reform Committee be adopted, and the Syndicate be requested to place before the Senate in due form such resolutions as may be necessary to enable the Senate to carry out the several suggestions contained therein."

The report of the Examination Reform Committee, together with the minutes made by several members who dissented from the report, was published in our issue of the 15th instant.

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, in moving the proposition, of which he had given notice, said that it would be right for him to say a word as to the time taken up in submitting the report. One reason for the delay could easily be understood. It was that the Senate could move a proposition only in a very dignified way, that was to say, according to certain rules and regulations of the University. Another reason was stated in the committee's report that the committee considered it necessary to derive information from a variety of sources. The committee had been obliged to take the opinions of various educational authorities. He would congratulate the Senate that after the lapse of a long period the report had ultimately come before the body. He did not think that any one of the Fellows present remembered the discussion, which took place when he brought forward the motion of appointing a committee. The Senate was then told that those who were in favour of the resolution were going to revolutionize everything in the University and were doing seditionary things. Nothing was farther from his thought than to do revolutionary or seditionary things in the University. The object of the resolution was to appoint a committee to enquire if certain measures should not be taken to further develop the composition of the Syndicate. The committee was not appointed to put the Bombay harbour on fire, but for the purpose of doing something towards developing the University on a sounder basis in conformity with the progress of the times. As the Vice-Chancellor had stated the committee proceeded in a temperate and moderate manner. It would be remembered that when he brought forward the resolution, the complaints about the examination were ascribed to the disappointed candidates. It was, however, ascertained that the complaints came not only from the disappointed candidates, but also from certain principals and professors of colleges and from certain head-masters of high-schools, and after making allowances for the difficulty in conducting the examination, the committee had reasons to believe that a part of the complaint was attributable to the defective system., on which the examinations were carried out. Mr. Mehta submitted that to the opinion of principals, professors, and head-masters great weight should be attached. Even last time there was a complaint about the history and geography paper set before the candidates of the Matriculation Examination. There was also a complaint about the Latin paper. The Syndicate had on more than one occasion been obliged to admit the justice of the complaint. They cast about for means what would be thought best to improve the conduct of the examination. He had always thought that it was in the power of the committee to suggest recommendations which would improve the system of examination. Mr. Mehta said that the Syndicate should be expanded, and the Dean should be the presiding genius. Mr. Mehta dwelt at great length upon the suggestions made in the committee's report, which he felt sure would be adopted by the Senate, who should keep pace with the progress of the times.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in opposing the motion, observed that in his opinion the Senate would feel terrified at the prospect which had opened up that evening by Mr. Mehta's remarks ; for if the Senate were to proceed to discuss all the various topics upon which Mr. Mehta had touched it seemed that they were that evening only at the first of an interminable series of meetings of the Senate. The best thing that could be done by them was to institute a sessions of the Senate, which would last the whole of the year if they were to discuss all the points embodied in the report. If the University was in need of any reform it was to leave her to rest in peace and to have an academic repose for a while. The University recently had had a career of constant change and turmoil. Six months hardly passed without there being a stormy meeting of the Senate, which had a most disastrous effect upon students. The students could not keep pace with the alterations so rapidly pushed on by the Senate—(hear, hear)—and were, therefore, in a state of constant uncertainty. His objections to the motion were on broad and general grounds. The University needed twenty years of resolute government. He sometimes thought that the best thing, perhaps, that could be done in the interests of the University was that the Chancellor should come down with a few of his body-guards and turn the Senate out, shut up the door of the University, and administer their affairs as the Lord Protector of the University. (Laughter.) That was the only way in which they could secure tranquillity which the University was so much in need of. Mr. Kirkpatrick then spoke at some length upon the various suggestions made in the report.

Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani observed that excepting the suggestion of appointing a board for the supervision of the examiners the report of the committee suggested no change or alteration. The report might be adopted as it was to come before the Senate again from the Syndicate.

Dr. Peterson was surprised to see the resolution in the form it was proposed. He submitted that it was very irregular to bring the proposal before the Senate before it had been considered by the Syndicate. He was in favour of some of the recommendations made in the report, whilst he was opposed to others and, therefore, it was very inconvenient to vote on the resolution.

Mr. J. J. Modi remarked that instead of the word "adopted" the word " recorded" should be inserted.

The Rev. Fr Dreckmann said that he laboured under the same difficulty as Dr. Peterson.

Dr. Maconachie speaking from a medical point of view was against the adoption of the report.

Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak was in favour of the adoption of the report, although he did not agree with some of the suggestions made therein. He said that the Syndicate should submit the several recommendations in the report separately in order that they might discuss and vote upon the same in the Senate.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji said that the report should be adopted, as it was for the Senate to reject or adopt the resolutions brought forward by the Syndicate in accordance with the suggestions made in the report.

Mr. P. M. Mehta shortly replied on the debate, stating that it was unnecessary for him to contest seriously the position taken up by Mr. Kirkpatrick, who considered the question from his point of view, whereas Mr. Mehta considered it from his own point of view. Mr. Mehta remarked that Mr. Kirkpatrick was an apostle of ultra-Toryism, who thought that in this world they should all sit quiet and go to sleep. (Laughter.) Mr. Kirkpatrick wanted to know what was the use of the change, turmoil, and interest. If Mr. Kirkpatrick wished to go to sleep he (Mr. Mehta) did not object to it. (Laughter.) Mr. Kirkpatrick reminded him of the late Duke of Wellington who, on the eve of the Reform Bill, said that the House of Commons had nothing to reform, it being so perfect—(laughter and applause)—but that did sound the death-knell of the "perfect" House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the Senate would not keep quiet, but go on improving the work of that University with fresh information they were in possession of, and keep pace with the progress of the times. (Applause.)

The proposition then being put to the Senate was carried by 24 against 13 votes.

A Paris correspondent, describing the production at the Paris Vaudeville of M. Jules Lemaitre's comedy " Flipote," says that Mdlle. Legault, who has, at the cost of a law suit, thrown up her engagement in Russia, plays in the title role with vivacity and cleverness. M. Dupuis refused to take a part in this comedy because it turns actors and actresses into ridicule and throws light on conditions of their lives which he thought had better remain hidden. Flipote owes her name to her clever way of "flipotant" certain passages of Moliere ; and the play depicts that stormy matrimonial life of an actress who has married a man of her own calling. Our correspondent says, " the immoral moral of the play is that the French public is right, in objecting to married actresses, but it holds the mirror up to nature, at any rate, on the French stage, which is closely observed by the author who knows it well. What is false and conventional in it is brilliantly satirised."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At a meeting held on Saturday morning the pleaders and vakils of the Calcutta High Court unanimously resolved to memorialise Government to extend to them the privilege of electing a member from amongst their body to represent them in the enlarged Councils.

Mr. Finney, Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is going on eight months' furlough, and Mr. Brereton, Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, on return from leave, will act for him.

The Jury Commission is now rapidly nearing the conclusion of its labours. At an early meeting the Commission will decide the precise terms of its Report, the general tenour of which has already been agreed upon ; and a draft has, we believe, already been printed. The Report is likely to be unanimous, and the composition of the Commission is, of course, a sufficient guarantee that it will be moderate in tone.

An extra mail for the United Kingdom and countries served through it, and for the continent of Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for despatch by the P. and O. Company's extra s. s. Peninsular, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day, for transmission to the Marseilles Post Office.

Mr. R. L. Upton, Solicitor to Government at Calcutta, has obtained leave for eight months from the 28th instant. Mr. W. K. Eddis is appointed to officiate during his absence.

It is understood that the abandonment of Fort Sandeman as a military station is under consideration by the Government. In the event of the troops being withdrawn, the place would probably be occupied by Levies.

A somewhat sensational trial is about to take place before the Chief Court at Jammu. It seems that H. H. Raja Baldeo Singh, the young Raja of Poonch, was lately approached by a certain Prabhu Dial , son of Nehal Chand, manager of the late Raja Moti Singh's business in Jammu. This man intimated that he had certain incriminating papers in his possession which seriously affected the young Raja, and for the purchase of which one lac of rupees was demanded. The Raja thereupon, through his agent, Mr. Tek Chand Bery, laid a trap for the parties concerned, *i.e.*, Prabhu Dial and one Shiv Ram, a telegraph signaller, with the result that the two men were apprehended by the Jammu police and promptly charged with defamation and forgery. Two papers were found on the accused, one purporting to be addressed to the cook of the late Raja Moti Singh and signed by Raja Baldeo Singh, promising a lac of rupees if he poisoned the then ruler, Moti Singh ; the other a paper simply containing the signature of the late Raja Moti Singh.

The recent selection of Lieutenant Milner, of the 17th Lancers, for the vacant troop in the 1st Life Guards, writes a contemporary, calls attention to the inequalities of regimental promotion that become so marked in a small service like the British Cavalry. While the four senior Lieutenants of the 17th have each of them over ten years' service, the senior Subaltern of the 1st Life Guards has but four and is the junior of Prince Adolphus of Teck of the 17th, who, with five years' service, would only get his Lieutenancy by Mr. Milner's transfer, at a time when promotion to a Captaincy is by no means unknown in the annals of the Cavalry. The 17th Lancers are as unlucky in the lower grades as the 7th Hussars are in the upper. Such a state of things speaks well for the blocked regiment, inasmuch as it implies that the officers have refused promotion in other regiments ; but it cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory that *esprit de corps* should penalise a regiment by putting its officers at such a disadvantage in comparison with their fellows.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co.'s approximate earnings for the week ending 4th March were Rs. 10,689-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 11,536-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 847-0-0 Receipts per mile for the week ending 4th March, 1893, Rs. 209-9-5. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 226-3-1. Decrease, Rs. 16-9-8. Receipts from 1st January to 4th March, 1893, Rs. 90,772-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 84,077-0-0. Increase Rs. 6,695-0-0.

Mr. Tellery has relinquished the whole of the very small space, 43 feet long by 34 feet wide, that had been set apart in the British section of the Chinese Exhibition for Indian Art-wares, and has secured the sole use of Russia's official building, 80 feet by 60 feet, which the Muscovites have abandoned on the score of expense. Within this building, and in the beautiful mosque, now under construction in Saracenic style by the Indian Tea Association, the Art-manufactures of India will have, if not perfectly adequate accommodation, sufficient space in which the best of them can be exhibited with advantage.

According to the *Morning, a cause celebre* will shortly come before the Courts in the will of the Marchioness of Westminster, which will be contested in an action Guest *vs.* Lindsay. The Marchioness left everything to her daughter. A fashionable doctor, long retired from practice, but whose freindship for the Marchioness led him to become her counsellor in health and financial matters, will bear an important part in the trial. He is understood to assert that a most noble relative brought the strongest influence to bear on the Marchioness to induce her to make a will as he wished, and that although he was paying her the interest yearly in large sums of money which he was legally bound to pay to her, threats were used that unless a will were made in conformity with the wishes of the noble relative he would stop the payments. A special jury will be summoned for the trial of the action.

The foreign residents at Chinkiang were thrown into a state of considerable alarm recently, according to a report from North China in consequence of some placards of a very threatening nature having been posted up in the Concession, and even upon the walls of the British Consulate. Prompt action by the Consul, which was followed by equally prompt measures on the part of the Tataio,—and the presence of the British gunboat Rattler in port, resulted in allaying the alarm, but that it was serious while it lasted is shown by the fact that the foreign residents had made arrangements for the removal of the women and children to a river steamer upon the first outbreak of disturbance.

The book of whatever season it may appear in will undoubtedly be the magnificent record which Mr. W. M. Conway is preparing of his remarkable mountaineering achievements in Kashmir and the Himalayas. The material, says the *Daily Chronicle*, is absolutely unique, to begin with ; the subject is " frightfully thrilling," and for the first time a climber has been accompanied by an artist of adequate talents. Mr. M'Cormick may claim the curious distinction of having painted a picture at a higher elevation than any other man living, and his illustrations will probably be as novel in their scope as the climbs of his companion. Besides these, however, we believe that the expedition brought back with them no fewer than four thousand photographs. The name of the publisher of these eagerly-awaited volumes is still a secret.

The annual report of the Inspector-General of recruiting, just issued, shows that the net enrolment of men for the Regular Army in the United Kingdom was 37,582, or 4,144 more than in 1891 ; and for the Militia, 47,639, an increase of 9,206.

Prince Henry of Battenberg is, says *Atlas*, to be appointed a " personal" Aide-de-camp to the Queen, in the place of the late Duke of Clarence.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are not expected to take up their residence at Bagshot Park until the end of June, as extensive alterations are in progress. The mansion, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, is being most sumptuously decorated, the new decoration of the billiard-room and corridor being after designs by Ram Singh, the Indian artist who is responsible for the superb Durbar Hall at Osborne. A new porch is being put to the main entrance to Bagshot Park, and a new lodge built at the Swinley entrance to the estate. A subway, connecting the two wings of the mansion, is also being made, and the electric light is being installed.

RATNAGIRI SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, March 14.

The opening of the new building of the Ratnagiri School of Industry took place on Saturday, under the presidency of the Honourable Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division. The school compound was decorated with the tasteful display of gay and variegated bunting. Over the main entrance was constructed a beautiful arch, with neatly written words of welcome. The hall was artistically decorated with evergreens, flowers, and the walls hung with the drawings of the students, various mottos in English and Sanskrit and medals awarded to the Institution at the last Calcutta and Poona Exhibitions for proficiency in wood work. In the most prominent part of the hall was placed the photo. of her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Princess of Wales, and other Royal personages. Among those present were :—The Honourable Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., Revenue Commissioner, S.D.; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.S., District Collector ; Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S. District Judge ; Sardar Bahadoor G. D. Panse, C.S., First Assistant Collector ; Mr. H. W. Lewis, Superintendent of the School; Rao Bahadoor Tilak, L.C.E., Executive Engineer of the District; Rao Bahadur A. P. Marathe, B.A., LL.B., Subjudge, first-class ; Rao Saheb D. N. Joshi ; Rao Saheb M.D. Joshi, B.A., acting Head Master of the local High School ; Rao Saheb Ketker, Supervisor for the Division ; Messrs. Damle, B.A. LL.B., Bhate, Paruleker, and Dhapre, eading pleaders of the District Court ; Messrs. Nadkernee, B.A., Pinge, Gangan, Thakoor, Khadpe, and many other leading inhabitants of the town.

At the request of Mr. H. W. Lewis the Honourable Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., having occupied the chair, the proceedings were opened by the Head-Master Mr. R. G. Joshi, who read a report. In giving the early history of the school he stated that there was, at first, only a small class of the poor boys, who attended the workshop to work under the carpenters, for teaching elementary reading and writing for an hour or so. But at the request of the then Collector the Government on the desirability of a regular school being attached to the workshop due provision was made by Government by sanctioning free education and a small grant for paying stipends to boys to encourage their education ; and thus the earliest seed of the Technical School was planted by Government in this isolated place of Ratnagiri in 1879, before which it was merely a private concern. It had also to contend against great many financial difficulties, which threatened its decline, but which by the grace of God simply served to deepen its roots. In 1886 was published a Government Resolution for the encouragement of technical education by supporting the already existing schools and establishing some new ones according to the public wants and means, and this well-managed school fortunately secured very strong Government support. For the first three or four years this school was quite in its infancy, and in 1883 the number of boys on the rolls was 90, which has during the last decade of years more than doubled, being now 187, of all ages, and many castes. He, then, defined technical education in the words of Scott Russell and divided the technical schools into two classes, (1) disciplinary, and (2) professional. In the first, main principles are taught, and tools common to several or all industries are nearly utilized to illustrate what is taught, and the object in view is to give the pupil such preliminary training as shall enable him, when he afterwards selects his occupation, to make much faster and more intelligent progress than he otherwise could have done. In the second the object is to teach one particular art or industry with such completeness that the pupil will be able at the end of his training to begin to practise it for livelihood. He said that this school was of the second class, as it aimed at imparting efficient training in carpentry and joinery, cabinet-making, turning, inlaying in wood, and polishing. Side by side with this practical education, five Marathi Standards and drawing are also aught here ; and many students of this schoo have creditably passed the first and second grade of art examinations held by the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. The annual examinations of the School, he said, were held by Professor J. Scorgie of the Science College, Poona, during the three successive years from 1886 ; in 1889 by Dr. T. Cooke, Principal of the Science College, and duringthe last three years successively by Dr. Thomson, Professor in the same College, and all of them were very much pleased with the results of instruction, as would clearly appear from their inspection reports. The year 1887 was distinguished for the favour of the visit to this school by his Excellency Lord Reay, the late Governor of Bombay, and the chief promoter of technical education in this Presidency, who being very much pleased with the high standard of efficiency displayed by the scholars in the various branches of instruction, promised in his short reply prompt and active support whenever an opportunity might present itself and fulfilled that noble promise by raising the Government grant, and by allotting the whole of Sir Barrow Ellis' liberal bequest of Rs.25,000 to this institution. It was satisfactory to notice, he said, that this substantial support given by his Excellency's kind Government has greatly patronized very many poor boys of this town and districts, and created a spirit of noble emulation among the boys to compete for prizes and scholarships, awarded out of the interest on the above-mentioned legacy funds, and enabled the authorities of this school to diffuse the benefits of this valuable education in a wider sphere. Another sum of Rs. 40 also which is an interest on the Izam Endowment Fund is expanded in giving two prizes of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 in drawing to the students of this school. Another event in the year 1891 was the favour of a visit to this school by his Excellency Lord Harris, the enlightened Governor of Bombay, who seemed so much satisfied with the finish and excellence of the furniture manufactured here that he recorded a remark to that effect in the visit book of the school and patronized it by purchasing some furniture for Government House. The school as has been mentioned before steadily grew in number, and the old school-house was found quite unsuitable to meet the growing requirements, and thus a keen necessity for the erection of a new and commodious building was sadly felt. The project of the new building was placed here before his H. E. Lord Harris, who was highly pleased to comply with the request ; and thus was erected this elegant edifice at the cost of Rs. 13,134 of which a grant of Rs. 6,567 was sanctioned by Government; Rs. 3,567 by the Local Board, and Rs. 3,000 were appropriated with Government permission from the accumulated interest on Sir Barrow Ellis' legacy funds. He then congratulated Rao Bahadur Tilak, the Executive Engineer, and Rao Saheb Ketkar, the Supervisor, who designed the project and under whose directions the building was erected. He then expressed his earnest hopes that the new school would stand a lasting proof of the steady growth and prosperity attained during so many years past under the parental care of all the Collectors of this District, and would prove an ornament to this town by sending its well-trained pupils abroad and thus help out very many poor families of this most populous district. He also stated that some knowledge of English would greatly help the students in their different occupations and hoped that the school authorities would make a suitable provision also in this direction ere long. The last but not the least important event in the history of the school is to-day's opening ceremony of this new school building under the auspices of our learned and worthy Commissioner, which will long remain fresh and vivid in the minds of the Ratnagiri public. In conclusion, he accorded his best thanks to the founder of the Institution and expressed his heartfelt gratitude and deep indebtedness to the sympathetic Government for their most liberal patronage, which has enabled it to maintain its profound stability and to further its steady advancement.

He then thanked all the gentlemen for having graced the occasion with their presence, and requested the worthy President to declare the building open. Then followed a few select recitations from Shakespeare and Macaulay and other classical authors and the singing of Marathi verses composed for the occasion, by boys in sweet harmony, after which the learned and worthy President made a very impressive speech and expressed his great satisfaction about the general progress of the school, and eulogised the Superintendent and his hard-working staff for maintaining the prosperity of the school with their active zeal and interest. Pan-supari, and attar, &c., were then distributed, and after giving the President a very hearty vote of thanks, the gathering dispersed.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, March 20.

The summary of Monday's observations shows that the barometer has risen rapidly in Upper India. It has fallen irregularly in the remainder of India. The fall is large locally in Assam and in Behar and the eastern districts, the North-West Provinces over which area a shallow depression has formed. North-westerly winds are setting in again over Upper India, and northerly winds have advanced along the Bombay coast to Karwar. Strong winds have prevailed at hill stations, more especially in Sikkim, and Gnatong reports winds at a velocity of forty miles this morning. Snow storms have occurred in the Himalayan area. The temperature has hence decreased considerably in Northern and Central India, the decrease during the twenty-four hours is greatest in Sind, Rajputana, and Central India, where it averages five degrees. The mean temperature for the past twenty-four hours is largely in defect over nearly the whole of India. The deficiency is greatest in Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab, where it averages eight degrees. Snow has fallen in the hills, and showers have fallen due to thunderstorms in Bengal, Behar, and East Punjab. The weather is improving in North-Western India, but cool period will now prevail for some days. The weather is still unsettled in North-Eastern India, and thunder showers are probable there ; and very disturbed in the hill districts, more especially in Eastern Himalayas.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT DHULIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, March 18.

Thursday last was a red-letter day in the history of the local High School, for on that day prizes were distributed to the successful students of the High School in the last annual examination. The presence of Mr. J. F. Fleet, Commissioner, Central Division, who has come down here on his official tour, was availed of, and he was asked to preside on the occasion, to which request, notwithstanding pressure of work, he was kind enough to accede. There were present, besides Mr. Fleet in the chair, Mr. A. B. Steward, District Judge, Khandeish, Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanawati, First-class Subordinate Judge, Rao Bahadur G. R. Garud, Vice-President, Dhulia Municipality, Rao Bahadur Anupram Balmukund, Huzur Deputy Collector, Rao Saheb Upasani, Rao Saheb R. R. Bhardi, Rao Saheb Parnike, Rao Bahadur L. G. Deshpande, Chairman, Dhulia Municipality, Messrs. Digambar Dalaya, M. K. Apte, Machwe, W. N. Ranade, M. N. Garde, R. N. Ransinba, B. V. Bhide, Head-Master, Training School, S. G. Deshmukh, Principal, New English School, M. K. Kulkarni, Mahadeo Moreshwar, Shet Sakharam Dulab Dass, G. G. Godbole, and others. The proceeding took place in the spacious gymnasium compound, which was specially arranged for the occasion and fitted up with a suitable platform for the reciters. Mr. Fleet was punctual to a second, and was received by the Head-Master, Mr. G. J. Agashe, and also by a choice band of pupils, who are specially up in drill and physical exercises, with an appropriate salutation. The boys were then made to go through a special programme of physical exercises, with which the Commissioner seems to be pleased. He then entered the gymnasium compound, and on his taking the chair he was greeted with welcome odes, specially composed for the occasion, one in English and one in Sanskrit.

The proceedings were then opened by the head-master reading the following report :—

The past year has been successful with the school in every respect. Our fee-receipts for the year rose from Rs. 3,998 to Rs. 4,328, and our average number on rolls from 180 to 200, and our average daily attendance from 167 to 186. The results obtained by the school in the several public examinations were also very satisfactory, 6 students out of 9 having passed the Matriculation, and 10 out of 13 the University School Final Examination ; 5 out of 10 passed the Second Grade Public Service Certificate Examination, 22 out of 24 the 1st Grade Art Examination, and 1 out of 2 the Second Grade. As regards the lower standard of the school, the Educational Inspector, C. D., considered the results of his examination as "on the whole very satisfactory." "Physical Education," the Inspector remarks, "is receiving its usual careful attention," and continues he, "the teacher, though advanced in age, possesses the energy of a young man of twenty, and his earnestness and the interest which he takes in his work are admirable." Brahmins supply 85 per cent. of the total number under instruction—the remaining 15 per cent. representing the other classes. Of the 6 Mahomedans on the rolls, 2 hold Kazi Sahabudin Scholarships, and 3 hold Government Scholarships. Of the artisan classes of Hindu Society, we have two Government scholars, one being a Lohar and the other a Sonar. Of the 209 pupils now on the rolls, no less than 121 are outsiders, and a boarding-house attached to the school is, therefore, a great desideratum. In his report on the occasion of the last distribution of prizes, my predecessor alluded in feeling terms to the want of a suitable eating-house in Dhulia, and dwelt upon the privations to which pupils coming from the Mofussil are subjected. But what is of equal, if not greater, importance educationally, is the necessity of proper supervision over children of tender age, cut off from the wholesome influences of home all at once, and exposed to the temptations of a town life without any safeguard either in their moral consciousness or the external pressure of authority. Many a bright student who should do credit to the school of his own district is, I understand from inquiries made by educational officers, drawn to Poona or Bombay or Nassik. Simply because the conveniences necessary in the case of a young child are not to be had in Dhulia. With a commodious, if not a magnificent, school-house in the immediate prospect with railway communication looming in the near future, the time seems to have come to equip the High School of such a large, populous, and wealthy district as Khandeish with all the requirements of modern education, and to make it a model to the Schools of other districts. And when I consider what the good people of Khandeish have already done for this High School, I am persuaded that I need not despair of success in this direction also. Before concluding I need only observe in justice to myself that I have not had the least part in bringing about the very satisfactory results I have announced. The credit for all this belongs to my predecessors, Messrs. N. V. Sathe and A. R. Atre, and also to my present colleagues. In conclusion, I beg to express to you all my most cordial thanks for your presence here this evening, and I hope that with the continuance of the kind sympathy of the leaders of Dhulia society, the school will be able to present from year to year a record of sound and even progress in its humble but beneficent work.

After the report was read, which was listened to with rapt attention and evident satisfaction by the assembly, some select recitations were gone through by the boys, two in English, one in Sanskrit, and one in Persian. They were delivered with proper accent and in suitable tones, accompanied by appropriate action. The Sanskrit recitation, especially, which was a reproduction of Venisanhar, Act III., Scene III., was a very successful performance, judging from the spirited acting of Ashwathama, the principal personage in the scene.

Prizes were then distributed to the students who had shown marked proficiency in various physical subjects in the examinations during the year. The president expressed himself gratified with the satisfactory progress all round, in attendance, fee-receipts, and examination results.

The head-master then thanked the president for having graced the occasion with his presence in spite of press of work and other engagements, and also the other gentlemen present for their having cheerfully responded to his invitation. The presentation of bouquets to the company and recitation of parting odes in Sanskrit brought the proceedings to a close.

ABBAS PASHA INTERVIEWED.

The " Westminster Gazette" prints a lengthy interview with the Khedive, which, by its style, is apparently from a lady correspondent. Abbas Pasha seems very willing to give Lord Cromer and the English all credit for good work on behalf of the Egyptain people. He thinks, however, that " as there are two sides to every question," it is unfair that only one side of the Egyptain question has been presented to the English people. "Lord Cromer hears things from people just as we all do, and those people may not always be as truthful as Lord Cromer is ; and then you know, even Lord Cromer may make mistakes just as I do." Abbas Pasha continued : We have a perfect confidence in the English. We know that they will give us back Egypt so soon as they think they can do it, and there is no danger, and, if they think there is danger a little longer time than we think so, why . . . . and he shrugged his shoulders. " But in the meantime we should be more content, perhaps—more satisfied with England—if we could speak more to the English themselves in England ; if they could know from us what are our sentiments and wishes—what is our side of the question, as you say. . ." The Khedive, breathing a little heavily, asked if the English would give back Egypt? And the correspondent answered: "Personally, I do not believe it." The thunderclap came in a moment. With flashing eyes, and his face one even ruddy hue all over, he sat up, looking past me, ejaculating, now slowly, now in rapid jerks : "But that is not " possible!" It is not " possible !" A promise is a promise. It is the honour of England—pledged again and again ! A promise is a promise ! It is not possible ! . . ."

NOTABLE WOMEN BUDDHISTS.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, Prof. Bendall presiding, Mr. Bode read a paper on " Some Women Leaders of the Buddhist Order." The paper was intended to illustrate the important position held by women as teachers of the Buddhist doctrines in the early days of the reformation. The authority given was the commentator Buddhagosha (fourth century A.D.), extracts from whose writings formed the substance of the paper. The work quoted was the " Manoratha purani," or commentary in Pali on the collection of the Buddha's discourses, called the Anguttara Nikaya. The latter is a very ancient work, containing allusions to contemporary disciples of Gotama, among whom various women are mentioned. Buddhagosha gives short accounts of their lives, founded on very early tradition, and therefore not without historical value though legend and miracle form part of some of the stories, which are very picturesquely told. The heroines of these tales were members of the Order of Bhikkhunis, or Sisters, founded by Gotama ; they were not nuns and they lived a life of entire freedom, though of great simplicity and poverty. A few became renowned, either for their virtue or intellectual gifts. The latter fact, pointed out with many illustrations by their biographer, is of great interest in Buddhist philosophy. The stories have also a distinct charm and human interest, apart from their religious aim.—" Academy."

The journal *La Fieramosca* announces that during Queen Victoria's stay in Florence, a fancy dress ball, in which Indian costumes will be worn, is to be given at the Nicolini Theatre in her Majesty's honour. A committee of ladies, presided over by the Marchesa Torregiani, is being formed to carry out the project.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.

DEBATE ON BIMETALLISM.

SPEECHES OF MR. GLADSTONE, SIR W. HARCOURT, AND MR. GOSCHEN.

INEXPEDIENCY OF RENEWED NEGOTIATIONS VOTED.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ult., Sir H. Meysey-Thompson rose to call attention to the International Monetary Conference recently held at Brussels, and to move—

That, in view of the growing divergence of value between gold and silver and the serious evils resulting therefrom, this House urges Her Majesty's Government to use its utmost influence to procure the reassembly of the Monetary Conference, and to impress upon our representatives the immediate necessity of finding some effective remedy in concert with other nations.

He wished to say at once that though he was a bimetallist neither he nor, he thought, any of those acting with him asserted that bimetallism was the only remedy for the evils of which they complained. He took up this monetary question as an entirely practical one. In February, 1874, he was elected a director of the North-Eastern Railway Company, and everyone knew what terrible depression and disaster fell in the years following 1874 on the great trades and industries of the North-east of England. Not only the iron and coal and engineering, but also the woollen and worsted and linen trades suffered great misfortunes, and it was in an endeavour to find out the reason for these misfortunes that he came to the conclusion that scarcity of gold and demonetisation of silver were the chief causes of this depression, and that international bimetallism would be the most effectual remedy. Still, he was perfectly ready to consider any other plans that might be proposed, though he did not consider that up to this time any plan had been discovered which could in any way compare with bimetallism. The supporters of this movement had been accused of protection. Of all the unjust accusations that were ever made this was one of the most unjust. Bimetallism was not and could not be in any way connected with Protection, because in its very essence it was contrary to and the exact opposite of Protection. Bimetallism meant equality ; Protection meant inequality. They asked for equality, and were told with sublime disregard of the truth that they were wicked people asking for Protection. This only showed what straits their opponents were driven to. Though bimetallism did not and could not mean Protection, the present system of gold monometallism was inducing other nations to increase or maintain high duties against us, and thus prevent us from sending them those manufactures on which so many of our population depended for their daily bread. It did this in two distinct ways. First, the scarcity of gold and consequent fall in prices had made the Continental nations add continually to their Customs duties, so as to keep off foreign competition and protect their producers as much as possible from the effect of the fall in prices ; and, secondly, it had induced them to keep up or increase their duties in order to protect their stock of gold. It was the experiment begun in 1873 which bimetallists deplored, which was one of the greatest mistakes that the human race ever committed, and to which they traced a very large part of the depression in trade and agriculture. In the first place, they said that by the boycotting of silver gold had been rendered artificially scarce, and the law had practically taken money out of the pockets of debtors and made a present of it to creditors. Secondly, they said that as many of the evil effects of this experiment had been felt in gold-using countries alone, and not in silver-using countries, the result had been, and would be very much more in the future, to put an end to agricultural and manufacturing production in gold-using countries, such as England, and to compel these industries to be carried on in countries which used silver, such as India and China and Mexico. (Hear, hear.) Thirdly, they said that rapidly increasing divergence between the value of gold and silver was getting us into the most serious difficulties with regard to the government and taxation of India. In support of these propositions the hon. baronet adduced a mass of facts and proceeded to ask, " Is there any remedy? Is it too late to avert the evils impending over us ?" He believed not. There was still a way out of the difficulty by international agreement—by bimetallism or by some better plan, if one could be discovered. He went to Brussels when the Conference assembled there on purpose to satisfy himself as to whether any international agreement was possible. He looked upon the question as entirely a practical one, and was not going to waste time and trouble over this matter if international agreement appeared to be impossible, but he was happy to say he came to the conclusion that international agreement was perfectly possible, and could most certainly be arranged if England did not stop the way. Here he wished to point out that the reason why so many of the great countries of Europe had been anxious to adopt a gold currency was not because they thought there was any particular virtue or advantage in a gold currency, but because they wished to have the same currency as England. It seemed to him that we were moving in a vicious circle. We sent to a Conference representatives, the known views of four out of five of whom were opposed to bimetallism. Therefore all the other countries imagined that England was absolutely opposed to any change, and as they would not adopt any system without her they were extremely reserved in their declarations, thinking that it was useless to attempt to do anything. He believed most honestly and sincerely that what the other countries objected to was bimetallism without England, as they saw that bimetallism with England included would be to the advantage of everyone—to England most of all. His conclusion was that everything depended upon the action of England. He was thoroughly convinced, and believed that nearly all the members of the Conference were thoroughly convinced, that bimetallism could easily be carried if England would agree, but that no plan of any sort or kind was likely to be agreed to without the concurrence of England. England had taken a very great responsibility in this matter, and if great misfortunes fell upon our manufatures and trading industries in consequence of the Conference being a failure and nothing being done it would be England alone who would be blamed for it. (Hear, hear.) If the members of the Conference were convinced that the English representatives really intended to use their utmost endeavours to find some way out of the difficulty he had no doubt that a way would be found. He wished to say one word on the question of the respresentatives we were going to send there. He did not wish to make any reflection upon anyone. He believed that all our representatives were upright, honourable men, conscientiously convinced that no evil existed and that no remedy was required. Representing as he did an enormous manufacturing constituency, the largest but one single constituency in the United Kingdom, and believing that the employment and means of subsistence of many thousands residing in his constituency were immediately threatened by the dangers which were confronting us, he hoped the House would admit that he would have been wanting in his duty if he had failed to take the very earliest opportunity of calling the attention of the House to this very serious matter. (Hear, hear.) He concluded with a direct challenge to his opponents. He called upon them not to confine themselves entirely to their old stock arguments. Of course, we must expect to hear that bimetallists were wicked wolves of debtors trying to eat up poor little innocent lambs of creditors. No doubt the old familiar bogeys would be trotted out—the bogey of the possible finding of that solid mountain of silver which the world had been looking for for some thousands of years and had not yet succeeded in finding, the bogey that people would pay their debts in wheelbarrows full of silver and the ratio could not be maintained, and, lastly, the archbogey that the financial supremacy of England would be destroyed if we ceased to handicap foreign financiers by the fact that England was the only place where gold was sure to be paid for bills on demand. These arguments had been refuted over and over again, but opponents seemed to think that this controversy was a game of ninepins. As often as bimetallists upset their arguments they picked them up again, put them back in their places, and then thought that they were quite prepared for the next comer. But he challenged opponents to produce arguments which at the present time and with our present knowledge would induce the House, if the world had remained bimetallic up to the present time, to change bimetallism for monometallism. Personally, he believed that financiers would share like everyone else in the prosperity which bimetallism would bring ; but even supposing that it were not so, could we imagine anyone standing up in that House and proposing to add several millions sterling a year to the taxation of India, to sacrifice all debtors, to ruin the agricultural, the cotton, and the jute industries and to depress all others, for the sake of protecting a few financiers in London against the competition of their rivals abroad? (Cheers.) Had the mountain of silver been found ? Were people paid in barrowfuls of silver when bimetallism existed? Did we not know that the ratio of value between gold and silver was maintained extremely steady by the action of the law for hundreds and even thousands of years prior to 1873? Would opponents tell them wherein the special virtue of this beautiful and semi-sacred experiment of monometallism consisted, what good it had done us in the past, what good it was doing us in the present, what good it was going to do us in the future? He had told the House in as plain and straightforward language as he could command what he believed to be the evils of the present system. He called upon opponents to tell them in equally plain and straightforward language what its advantages were, so that the House might judge between them. (Cheers.)

MR. MONTAGU.

Mr. S. Montagu, in seconding the motion, contended that international bimetallism still held the field as the most effective remedy for the present financial evils and the preventive of future disaster. He had been a bimetallist all his life, nevertheless he would welcome any other proposal which would give stability to Eastern rates of exchange. Since 1873 he had witnessed the decadence of our Eastern trade—not in quantity but in kind. (Hear, hear.) In former days one could base his estimates with some degree of confidence on quotations of stocks, but now it was impossible. One's hopes might be shattered in a moment by the precipitate sale of silver in the London market. (Hear, hear.) Existing arrangements produced first speculation and gambling, then deep depression. The latter was with us now. There was a mere hand-to-mouth trading which was eating into the roots of all commerce. With universal bimetallism the British public would not be swamped with silver. On the contrary, gold would be more plentiful than now, because it would not be so largely accumulated by foreign banks—(hear, hear),—and if a reasonable seigneurage were placed on silver coins no nation would be able to transfer its silver unduly to other nations. To India and to all who traded with India the question was of immense importance. Our investments in Indian securities amounted to £200,000,000. There were other large investments in connection with banks and trade. The highest authority perhaps in the City placed them also at £200,000,000. He (Mr. Montagu) would take them at much below that figure. The British capital invested in Indian undertakings was thus £300,000,000. A fall therefore of a penny in the value of the rupee meant a loss of capital to the extent of £20,000,000. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible under present arrangements to help India, because while the price of silver was so uncertain it would be gambling to exchange gold for it. (Hear, hear.) The effect of the decline in silver touched our working classes very much, for it gave them greater and greater difficulty in competing with the foreign workmen, who were paid in silver. He trusted that the Government would accept the motion. (Cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone : My right hon. friend (Sir J. Lubbock) has given notice of his intention to move the previous question, but the House will not be surprised at our feeling that the opinion of the Government should be expressed on the original motion. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to have the opportunity of saying a few words on this subject, and knowing that there are many gentlemen desirous of expressing themselves upon it—some of them, perhaps, even to the same extent as the mover—(laughter),—and knowing also that the hours of the evening are limited, I shall endeavour to compress what I have to say within very moderate compass. I find a difficulty in understanding the nature of the step which the House is called upon to take. The speech of the mover and of my hon. friend the seconder are manifestly speeches in favour of bimetallism. Why have they not put it into their motion ? They have not only not put it into their motion, but the mover was most careful to explain his anxiety for a comprehensive division, including votes of all kinds and colours, and the more of them the better. But then he says that those who vote for the motion are in no degree pledging themselves to bimetallism. Then, sir, to what do they pledge themselves, and what is the effect of this motion as it stands before us ? The object of that motion to a certain extent is clear—as far as it relates to the Monetary Conference at Brussels. That Conference was assembled on the direct invitation of the United States and it is proposed that the initiative should be taken out of the hands of the United States and put into our hands. That is a very extraordinary and unprecedented measure for us to adopt. The hon. member says everybody is desirous to move, only they are waiting for the guidance of England. That is confuted by the very fact of the existence of the Conference. The United States did not wait for the guidance of England in calling for this Conference. They took the initiative, and we who follow with more or less zeal, sympathy, or misgiving have a right to expect from the United States a declaration of what, having taken that initiative and brought together the Powers of Europe, they mean to propose. It appears to me that the honourable mover and seconder had very little faith in the United States indeed. But having somewhat discursively snatched it from the hands of the United States, what do they do ? They propose to hand it over to us who sit upon this bench. Is that a judicious choice on their part ? (Laughter.) Do they think we are prepared to make any more beneficial use of the " initiative " ? On the contrary, our opinions are that no plan has been opened by which it is possible, or shown to be possible, for us at the present time to make a change in the standard of value in this country. (Hear, hear.) Having taken the initiative from those who, we have every reason to assume, would be ready to use it, the hon. gentleman proposed to hand it over to people who he knows are not ready to use it, and still more extraordinary—and, if he will forgive me for saying it, still more irrational—is the point which remains to be noticed, namely, that not only are we unprepared and unprovided through the poverty of our minds with any good ground for the reconstruction of our currency, but he himself will not put such a plan into our hands. (Cheers and laughter.) If he is going to send us to Brussels and order us to stir up these flagging deputies to make a great change in the currency of Europe, surely the least he can do is to save us from a ridiculous position. For would our position be anything less than ridiculous if we were to accept this resolution—if we were to stimulate our representatives to compel the Conference to do something,—and then, when the members of the Conference modestly expressed their disposition to listen with all deference to what we say and recommend, saying " Only let us know what you do recommend," we replied " We have nothing to recommend "? (Loud laughter.) I perfectly understand those sound orthodox bimetallists who cannot appreciate the utter vacuity of mind of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues in not having a good bimetallic plan ready in order to produce a delightful state of things. That when prices are rising everyone is happy—that I comprehend ; but I do not comprehend why it is that we being in this state of utter poverty and destitution the hon. gentleman will not give us the smallest hope or put any language into our mouths with which, when we go before members of the Conferrence, we may enable them to start on their way. I must say I come to the conclusion that the motion is very unsatisfactory. If it were carried it would place us in a ludicrous position, and I am bound to say—with that profound veneration for this House which on all occasions I have endeavoured to exhibit—that that ridiculous element in our position I am afraid would not be confined to ourselves, but that some of it would rebound possibly upon the mover of the motion—(laughter),—and very considerably upon the House, which had sent us upon this fool's errand to Brussels to ask the Conference to do something and not give them the smallest hint as to what they should do. The mover of the motion dwelt in various parts of his speech upon the fact that it was England and England alone that stopped the way. He even quoted a speech from M. Tirard, the French Minister and delegate, in support of his allegation. Is the hon. gentleman not aware that in that speech it is declared that several of the greatest Powers of Europe had committed themselves to the opinion that they desire to make no change in their monetary system ? (Hear, hear.) He mentioned Germany, Austria, and Russia, and in addition to this he said that the same thing had been declared by Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway, and I believe also by Denmark. Here you have six or seven Powers assembled at Brussels who have signified their intention to make no fundamental change in their monetary system, without the smallest reference to England, and independently of any course that England might think proper to take. I do not accuse the hon. gentleman and my hon. friend in the slightest degree of misrepresentation. The fact is their minds and imaginations are so possessed with the enormous blessings that they have got to bestow upon mankind—(laughter)—by the medium of this bimetallic system—laughter—that they are presuaded that all others Powers must share their views ; consequently, instead of recognising the fact that these Powers at Brussels do not support them, they put words into the mouths of the representatives of those Powers which they never used. Russia, for instance, has not used a word in favour of the change, but the mover of the motion says that this change would be so beneficial to Russia that he is perfectly convinced that Russia must see it and must hasten to adopt it. If that is the case, why did not Russia say so at Brussels ? (Cheers). My own opinion, speaking roughly, is that the Powers assembled at Brussels were divided into two moieties. One of them is that of the Powers who have declared that they intend to make no change, with Germany and Austria at their head. The other consists of Powers some of whom refer to England and say that if England has a proposal to make they will listen to it with deference, and some of whom indicate that they will be unwilling to make this change. But what is the uniform characteristic of this second moiety which is most favourable to the views of the mover of this resolution ? It is that not one of them has given the slightest, the faintest, the most shadowy intimation of the kind of change they would be pro-

pared to discuss or adopt. We shall do nothing to discourage the meeting of this Conference. (Hear, hear.) We have endeavoured to act with courtesy and goodwill to all the Powers of Europe, and we are very glad that every measure should be taken which tends to probe and sift this great question; but at the same time it would be hardly respectful for us to pretend to give positive recommendations with respect to which we were totally unprepared in our own minds with plans for giving them effect, and with respect to which, I am sorry to say, the mover and seconder still leave us in the same unhappy state of destitution. (Laughter.) With regard to the meeting of the Conference, one is a little reminded of the old proverb, "One man may bring a horse to water, but twenty cannot make him drink." ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The hon. gentleman who moves the motion has not shown that he is possessed of the magic secret which is absolutely necessary to make this Conference drink. I will not go into all the points raised by the mover and seconder, but come to the consideration of the question, What is the standard of value and what are the qualities that give to that standard of value those merits which have led mankind to seek it through a long and painful process, and to find their way step by step towards it. It seems to me strange that no notice was taken by the mover of the motion of a question of most vital importance which has been raised by Mr. Giffen, namely, What is to take place in this country with respect to the enormous sums of money that are held on call? There are complaints of low prices. The desired condition which it is sought to bring about is to raise them. The means to be adopted are to supply those who require money for payment of debts or the purchase of commodities with the currency to which they will have access upon easier terms. They will get the currency cheap; the consequence will be that any given nominal amount will be worth less in that currency than it is in the present currency. It is unquestionably easy to lower the currency by a mild and genial process, like some of those medicines which are administered and which work without violence or pain. (Laughter.) I ask any gentleman in this House to put himself in the position of a man who has money out at call. That money must be paid to him under the law every farthing in sovereigns. Supposing my honourable friend by his eloquence, and those who support him, have obtained an Act by which after a certain date all money which you have out at call and which is now repayable to you in sovereigns should be repayable to you either in sovereigns or in silver upon a ratio fixed arbitrarily by the State—what would be the effect? You would get rather less in real value than you would before it. The consequence is that you—monometallists, bimetallists, silver men, and gold men, and every one of you—will call in every farthing you have on call; you are not going to be content wish £90 or £95 after a given date if you can get £100 by calling in your money before that given date. Mr. Giffen, the highest living authority, estimates the sum so out on call at 600 millions, and we want to know what is to be the effect of saying to the owners of them, "Allow your money to remain where it is, and you will have to take £90 or £95 for every £100 after a given date, and you will obtain £100 if you call in your money before that given date." There is another point in the speech of the mover of the resolution which I think deserves a moment's notice, and as he anticipates the re-entering of the human race into the Garden of Eden, so he thinks that unless we adopt it we shall fall even below our present mediocre and mixed condition, and very likely go down into some other region which it would not be politic or becoming to name. (Laughter.) He spoke of the condition of our manufactures as pining in a miserable manner during the last 20 years under the operation of monometallism, and he said that districts—cotton districts in particular—were going down to prairie value. That was the expression he used—prairie value. Such are the eyes with which the hon. baronet reads the facts of our condition. He says that until 1873, when the Bank of France coined silver freely for everybody, we did wonders, that we were in a state of continual advance, but that since 1873 we have been pining regularly away until now we are little better than skin and bone—(laughter),—and a prairie value is all that will remain. Is that a fair representation of the course of the cotton trade within the last 20 years? I am informed from no secret source that the cotton trade of this country has changed enormously in the last 20 years. I take 1877, and compare 1877 with 1891. That is the period of decline, depression, and divergence between gold and silver and all the horrors that can naturally be expected to follow. What has happened? In 1877 the cotton trade was represented by eleven hundred millions of pounds, and in 1891 that miserable perishing industry presented to us the only moderate figure of eighteen hundred millions. I am speaking now of raw cotton, which is the measure of exchange. What I want to bring to my mind and to the mind of the House is this. What is a standard of value? We know perfectly well that gold is our standard of value, but what is meant by a standard of value? For until we know what is meant by that I do not see that we can attain a right position for judging of the qualities which ought to recommend to us this or that form of legislation in choosing our own standard of value. I understand by a standard of value a common measure of commodities. It is a commodity itself, I admit, but when you seek for a good standard of value you seek for that in terms of which you may express the real value—that is, the real purchaser's power and price—of every other commodity whatsoever. We will pass beyond the stage of barter. Exchange is a primary necessity of mankind, may be the first form of that exchange; but barter is so inconvenient and hampered that no large extension of human intercourse or commerce can take place under that system, and consequently from the very first stages of the history of mankind there have been afforts to get at something like a standard of value. I believe the object is that the man who has goods to sell and is going to accept for his goods a certain portion of the standard of value shall know what real compensation he receives for the things he is going to give up, and what he can make of the money which is going to be to him the representative of the object he is parting with. In the same way in regard to the man who buys. He wants to know and have as tandard of value which will represent to him as exactly as possible the power that will be in his hands when he has bought the commodity, with its value measured by the amount of circulating medium he is going to give for it. It is exactly like the case of the standard of height. What you want in this standard of value in order to make it do its work is fixity and steadiness—(cheers),—that what it is to-day it shall be to-morrow, and what it is to-morrow it shall be the next day. Fixity and invariability are the first elements of the standard of value. In regard to gold, everybody knows that it is recommended by a multitude of considerations. It is pure, it is valuable, it is uniform, it is portable. I do not know how many other values this metal possesses, but the grand thing, if it is to be a good standard of value, is that it should possess fixity and invariability. That fixity and invariability cannot be absolute. If you can find any commodity—any article whatever—which shall always maintain exactly one and the same relations to the sum total of all exchanges that are to be effected in the world, you would have an absolutely perfect standard. That you will not do. We do not pretend that gold is an absolutely unchangeable standard of value; but, at any rate, there is a belief through a very large portion of civilised mankind—a belief growing and gaining ground from year to year—that gold is the best standard of value, and that it is the best for the reason that it is the least variable standard. The Currency Commission did not admit that a gold scarcity had been proved, and the speech of the mover of the resolution has not supplied the proof required. Some commodities are undoubtedly very low in price, but that is the natural result of the combined action of certain causes, one of which is the long continuance of peace. There is also the enormous cheapening of the means of transit. Let us look at the price of the greatest commodity in the world—greater than wheat,—and that is the commodity of human labour. I want to know whether the price of human labour has not risen all over the world, and especially in this country. This is something to be set in the scale against the unsustained allegations of the great depressions in prices in consequence of the scarcity of gold. (Cheers.) The circumstances connected with the gold discoveries were extremely curious, and I make this concession, that if it had not been for these discoveries there must have been a gold famine in the world; but owing as some would say to happy accident, and as others would say, under the influence of old-fashioned belief, to the wise providential adaptations constantly at work in the world, the gold discoveries in California and Australia corresponded with the most astonishing development of industrial power ever known in the history of the world. At that very time came what was probably more powerful than all—Free-trade legislation. The result was an enormous extension of human industry and the vast enlargement of exchanges which had to be effected in the world, which exchanges required an enlargement of the circulating mediums. The gold discoveries appeared to meet that want. They became exceedingly large, and an opinion went abroad—entertained just as conscientiously as the present opinion as to the gold famine—that there was a gold plethora that gold was a depreciated currency. Nobody believes gold underwent any such depreciation. There is no epoch in history, not even in the sixteenth century, when remarkable changes occurred from the discovery of America, in which such enormous changes took place; yet gold did not vary more than 3 or 4 per cent., and I should think that is a very respectable case to make out for gold as a circulating medium, if under such pressure, such agony of trial the fluctuation was so small. What has been the case with silver? The variation of silver within the last 20 years has been not less than 40 per cent. Not only that, but the hon. baronet told us we are not yet at the end, because he said the rupee, which was 2s. and is now 1s. 2¼d., will be down lower still unless we step in and supply this great commodity of silver, which it is proposed to bring into partnership with gold, with a standard of value for the conduct of all exchanges. How can you improve that standard of value which under the severest circumstances has never varied more than 3 or 4 per cent. in this country—how can you improve that standard of value by associating with it and giving to the debtor his choice between the two, between that and a commodity which has varied 40 per cent. and in which a larger variation is anticipated? (Cheers.) Do you suppose this is all to be set right by fixing a ratio? On what day will you fix a ratio, and if you fix a ratio what will be the state on the next day of the facts and the markets with regard to the commodities of which you fix the ratio? Do you think a man who has money to receive will be content to take less because, stepping out of your province, you have told him he ought to be satisfied with a less valuable commodity than that which he expects? I don't believe it. I believe the opinion of those who look to fixing a ratio is that it must be a mutable ratio. I do not enter into the question of whether a double standard is conceivable under certain circumstances. I believe it is. I look at the actual facts before me. I ask is there any period during the last 30 years when you could have fixed a ratio between gold and silver by law on a given day and when you would not have been compelled to change it again and again? (Cheers.) If that is so, what is our standard of value to be? Are we to choose it for its fixity or for its liability to indefinite and eternal change? The hon. member spoke rather with ridicule of the position of this country as the great creditor of the world, and it is increasingly so, I suppose. There is not a day which passes over our heads which does not largely add to the mass of British investments abroad. I am almost afraid to estimate the total amount of the property which the United Kingdom holds beyond the limits of the United Kingdom; but of this I am well convinced, that it is not to be counted by tens or hundreds of millions—an extremely low and inadequate estimate. Two thousand millions or even more might very likely be nearer the mark. (Hear, hear.) I think under these circumstances it is rather a serious matter to ask this country whether we are going to perform this supreme act of self-sacrifice. I have a profound admiration for cosmopolitan principles. I can go a great length in moderation—(laughter)—in recommending their recognition or establishment, but if there are these two thousand millions, or fifteen hundred millions of money which we have got abroad it is a very serious matter as between this country and other countries. We have nothing to pay to them. We are not debtors at all. We should get no comfort or consolation out of the substitution of an inferior material, of a cheaper money, which we should get for less and part with for more. We should get no consolation, but the consolation throughout the world would be great. (Loud laughter.) And this splendid spirit of philanthropy, which we cannot too highly praise, because I have no doubt all this is foreseen, would result in our making a present of fifty or one hundred millions to the world. It would be no doubt gratefully accepted by the world, but I rather think the gratitude for your benevolence would be mixed with very grave misgivings as to your wisdom. I think I have now shown why we did pause and consider for ourselves once, twice, and even thrice before departing from the solid ground on which we have within the last half century erected a commercial fabric unknown in the whole history of the world. Before departing from the solid ground you should well counsel and well consider and take no step except such as you can well justify to your own understandings and your own fellow-countrymen and those who come after us. (Loud cheers.)

MR. GOSCHEN'S VIEW.

Mr. Goschen said he had been anxious that there should be a debate on the subject, because he believed that the basis on which the structure of British commerce had been raised should be thoroughly grasped and understood, and that the more light that could be shed on the question the better. He was sure the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues and the most ardent bimetallists would agree that it was extremely important that every section of the community, and especially those who seemed to lean towards bimetallism, should understand that if the bimetallists were wrong they should be shown to be wrong. He must say that he felt the extraordinary complexity of the whole of those problems to such an extent that he believed dogmatism on either side to be thoroughly out of place. (Hear. hear.) And what was especially required was that first principles should be thoroughly understood He also wished to add that he was speaking only for himself in what he said. The Prime Minister commenced his interesting speech with a discussion of the proceedings at the Conference. Upon that point he could not agree with the right hon. gentleman. He was entitled to deal simply with the question which had been raised by the mover and the seconder, but he addressed himself mainly to the principles put forward by the bimetallists on the question of the fixity of ratio and to the general question of the standard of value. The United States summoned the Conference, but originally touched their invitation as if the object of the Conference would be to establish a bimetallic system. The late Government did not think they could enter a conference under an invitation which seemed to pledge them in this way, and therefore they suggested an amendment of the invitation in the direction of saying that the object of the Conference would be to study whether there might be an increased use of silver in the currency of the nations of the world. That the variation between the value of gold and silver had been detrimental must be admitted by everyone. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman spoke with fervour with reference to the necessity of the fixity of our standard. But that standard had suffered through the withdrawal of its partner to so large an extent. Originally there was a partnership between the two metals. One partner was withdrawn almost all over Europe; in some countries it became a sleeping partner. But generally silver was dethroned and gold was left to do, unaided by silver, the work which formerly gold performed in conjunction with silver. The consequence was that the fixity of gold suffered, because the fixity of an article with reference to commodities must depend on the extent of the demand with reference to the stock of the metal or its production. The right hon. gentleman said that gold had varied only 3 or 4 per cent. But that was only with reference to the variation between gold and silver. Gold in relation to commodities had varied not 3 or 4 per cent. only, but 30 or 40 per cent. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the fixity of the standard, Mr. Giffen himself had used these words, "We can say positively that the recent change from a high to a low standard of prices is due to the change in money in the direction of contraction." (Hear, hear.) The Commission did not attribute the whole of the fall in prices to the contraction of the currency, but they did not dispute the fact that it entered into the question. He had, however, been led aside from the question of the Conference. It was broken up by the action of the English delegates. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") That fact seemed to be of the very essence of the present case. Because of that fact it would be right for the Government to show the nations of Europe that they were still anxious for the objects which induced England originally to join the Conference. (Hear, hear.) They were not asked to bring the Conference together again for the sake of bimetallism, but for the purposes originally contemplated. He (Mr. Goschen) based his support of the motion not upon any bimetallic heresy, but upon this recommendation of the Royal Commission. "It is worthwhile to meet the great commercial nations on proposals which would lead to a more extended use of silver, and so tend to prevent any further fall in the value of that metal." (Cheers.) This recommendation was made by the whole Commission, including the present Lord Chancellor. It was a question which could not be treated with ridicule. The interests at stake were far too great to permit any temporary difference of opinion to prevent the renewal of negotiations. If Her Majesty's Government allowed the Conference finally to break up, all attempts to increase the use of silver must become abortive for years. In all he had said thus far he had not run counter to the strictest and most orthodox doctrine which might have been expressed by the Prime Minister himself. The right hon. gentleman was a little mistaken in his view of the attitude of Germany. She entered the Conference coldly, but he (Mr. Goschen) had ascertained at Berlin that there was a growing feeling of doubt on the matter, and that the agricultural interest of Germany was moving in the same way as the English agricultural interest. (Hear, hear.) As for France, M. Tirard declared that he had said she was bimetallist, and if she would not resume the free coinage of silver and go back to absolute bimetallism it was only because England and other European countries had stated in the most formal way that they intended to remain monometallists. He (Mr. Goschen) believed that if England would put forward some plan for the further use of silver it would be hailed with acclamation by the whole of Europe. (Cheers.) There were in Mr. Gladstone's speech one or two other points which he (Mr. Goschen) wished to touch, but not at all in a spirit of controversy. Referring to the question of the six hundred millions on call, he expressed the opinion that no banker of to-day would hold that they could be withdrawn. What a frightful thing it would be, the Prime Minister had said, if every creditor by being paid in silver had to receive less than was due to him. But what had already happened to the debtors? (Cheers.) If he (Mr. Goschen) had spoken like Mr. Gladstone he would have been charged with advocating the interests of capitalists. The Prime Minister appeared to have thought only for the man who must have his pound of flesh. (Laughter.) He forgot if people withdrew their money because of the establishment of bimetallism and were paid in silver they would get what was due to them, because silver then would equal gold in value. (Cheers.) But suppose it were otherwise, what then? At the present moment, through the action, not of nature but of law, the debtor actually was in the position which the Premier feared for the creditor. There was another point. According to Mr. Giffen there had been a large fall in prices. If by contraction of the currency you produced such a fall, was it not almost certain that a greater bulk of currency would cause a rise? (Hear, hear.) This was an argument borne out by Mr. Gladstone's own statement that a great importation of gold between 1850 and 1860 was followed by an augmentation of prices. During the last ten or fifteen years our trade had not advanced with the leaps and bounds which marked it formerly, and it was distinctly the opinion of men competent to judge that the contraction of our currency had had the effect always predicted—namely, a fall in prices, very much to the benefit of the holders of sovereigns but to the detriment of those who had to find the means to pay for sovereigns. Could anybody be surprised that the agriculturists and the Lancashire operatives said, "Law, and not nature, has made it necessary for us to produce more in order to pay our debts; therefore it is not unreasonable that there should be legislation to remove these artifical causes." (Cheers.) He was not prepared to say that on the account we should undertake the tremendous change which bimetallism would bring about, but it would justify Parliament in making every effort to see whether by a greater introduction of silver we could not counteract to a certain extent the evils which he believed existed. (Hear, hear.) When asked whether he would tamper with the currency, he replied that it had already been tampered with by causes beyond their control. They were most anxious to press on the Government the urgent desirability of continuing the negotiations. (Mr. Gladstone: What negotiations?) Those in the Conference. (Mr. Gladstone: There were none.) Well, to continue an attempt to solve a question on which Lancashire and India were deeply interested, and in which labour felt more and more that it, too, was interested. (Cheers.) The Premier had said the price of labour had risen. It might be contended in reply that the increase had taken place in spite of the value of money—that it was due to several causes, including a determination of the working classes through their trade unions to take a larger share of profits. (Hear, hear.) What the Prime Minister should have shown to prove his point was that the profits of employers are not diminished. (Cheers.) He had not shown that. He had pointed to the cotton imported. Let them be grateful for it, but let them ask whether its manufacture was accompanied by such remuneration that the great industry of Lancashire would be able to hold out against the bounty given in India. These great interests could not be disposed of by simply speaking of bimetallism as Utopian. They might say that if they liked, but it was their duty at the same time to try to find a remedy for the evil. (Cheers.)

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Beckett moved as an amendment—"That seeing that the deliberations of the International Monetary Conference mainly turned on the question of bimetallism; that after protracted sittings no agreement could be arrived at by the respresentatives of the assembled Powers; and that any interference with the single monetary standard now by law established in this country is open to the gravest objections, this House thinks it inexpedient that the Government should take any steps to procure the reassembly of that Conference."

In the course of a vigorous argument to the effect that bimetallism would result in disaster to the national trade and finance, Mr. Beckett was interrupted by an unsuccessful attempt on the part of Mr. M'Hugh to count out the House.

Mr. E. B. Hoare seconded the amendment of Mr. Beckett. At the commencement of his speech an attempt was made to count out the House, but exactly the necessary number of members were present. Mr. Hoare said the bemetallists reminded him of the mediæval alchemists, who desired to enrich the world by the philosopher's stone which they could never find. He had no doubt that the fall in the value of the rupee was an inconvenience and danger to the Indian Government, and that it was also a very grave loss to very many estimable Government officials in India. But the fact ramained that the people of India were prospering under the present *regime*, and that their cotton and agricultural industries were rapidly advancing. It might be said that they did not want India to compete with English manufactures. But they could not have it both ways. They could not be philanthropic to India and philanthropic at the same time to their fellow-countrymen. If they were to raise the value of silver in order to improve the position of their fellow-countrymen and by the same process injure the people of India, while it might be a perfectly intelligible policy it could not be said to be a perfectly philanthropic one. He supported the amendment because he objected to this question being kept open if the proposals made were impossible, and if they were possible they would only lead to confusion and loss. He hoped that evening's debate would put an end to a mischievous agitation.

Mr. Howell denied that bimetallism meant two standards. On the contrary, he held that it meant one standard for two metals. He held that the British delegates to the Conference should not have gone with such preconceived ideas as practically to stop the Conference. They had not the open minds which those who suffered from the present system had a right to expect.

Mr. Naoroji argued that the rate of exchange had no effect on the price obtained for Indian cotton. The native producer knew that he would be paid in gold, and arranged accordingly. The fall in prices, however, affected India seriously. She had to send £19,000,000 to England every year. It was remitted in the form of produce, which must be worth that amount in gold. The appreciation of that metal forced her to send more and more so that very soon she would probably have to forward twice as much as in 1882. (Hear, hear.) Bimetallism was all moonshine. (Laughter.) India's misery could only be relieved by bringing the expenses of foreign domination within reasonable limits, and she was confident that she would not appeal to the British Parliament and people in vain. (Hear, hear.) The storm must be allowed to run its course, and in the end things would reach their natural level. In his opinion the reassembling of the Conference would be useless.

MR. CHAPLIN.

Mr. Chaplin said Mr. Gladstone had argued that fixity was the grand thing to be sought in a standard of value, and seemed to think that the same amount of stability could not be obtained by a double as by a single standard. It had been pointed out by Professor Jevons that that was an entirely erroneous idea. The right hon. gentleman had further said that England was the greatest creditor country in the world. It should be remembered that part of the debts were investments in silver securities, and that we should gain rather than lose by the change. More still were invested in countries which used the silver standard, and if we press those countries too hard we might be met with repudiation and be the losers in the long run. A still larger share of the debts was invested in industrial undertakings abroad and we should be rapid so far as they were concerned by the rise in the price of commodities which was anticipated from the change proposed. Mr. Beckett had questioned the fact of the appreciation of gold being an evil at all, but the meaning of the appreciation of gold was that as gold appreciated, and precisely in the same proportion, more of the labour and more of the products of this country were required to obtain the gold necessary to meet the obligation. (Hear, hear.) The only way of getting gold was by exchanging it for something there was to sell, and he was aware of nothing, with the exception of unreclaimed land, which was not a product of labour. Answering another argument, Mr. Chaplin asked had gold no artificial value given it by law at the present time? Gold was the rich man's money, and silver was the money of the poor man. He denied absolutely that wages had risen since 1874. It was said this proposal would be a fraud on the public creditor. He supposed the hon. member who used that argument was a holder of Consols, but was not the hon. member aware of the fact that the whole of the National Debt was contracted at the time when silver was legal tender money in this country? He (Mr. Chaplin) had always found that whereas everyone engaged in productive industry was warmly in favour of the proposal it was invariably opposed by the bankers. He was not at all surprised, because the more gold appreciated the more it was to their interest. He desired to point out that there was nothing in the motion which pledged the House to the adoption of bimetallism. What seemed to him to be a matter of the first importance was that the Conference should reassemble at an early date with a view to coming to an understanding on bimetallism if they would, but, if not, on some one or other of the alternative projects which had been or might be submitted to them; and, above all, that the English delegates should be instructed, at all events on this occasion, to join heartily and cordially in the endeavour to bring about such an understanding. There was absolutely conclusive evidence that where silver was a legal tender there had been no change in prices at all. This seemed to show that it was gold that in reality had changed and had created the growing divergency in metals. The consequences of this fall in prices had been said to be a depreciation in property and stocks, and hence numerous failures of building societies and the disappearance of any margin of profit. He would also point to the wide-spread depression, which bimetallists believed was largely due to the continuous fall of prices resulting from the appreciation of gold. There was no doubt that great injury had been done to our trade by silver-using countries. Legitimate and successful trade had become hardly possible at all, and it had practically come to nothing but a gamble on the Stock Exchange. The effect of the fall in silver on Indian finance had become very serious; indeed, it had assumed a gravity that it was hardly possible to over-estimate. The deficiency in the Indian Budget, he had heard, already amounted to £1.500,000 from this source, and this great deficit might be distinctly increased at any moment. How were they going to meet the fall in the value of silver in that country? Any substantial increase of taxation in India would lead to the most serious discontent, and perhaps to great disturbances. He should like to know from the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was true or not that the Government were going to tamper with the currency of India. As to the Conference, whose proceedings he keenly criticised, he regarded it as of first importance that it should meet again and endeavour to come to some solution of the questions for which it was called together. He could quote a whole host of the delegates at the Conference expressing their regret at the attitude of the English delegates and their intense anxiety but for that attitude to come to some understanding. He asserted that if the Conference had failed it was due to the attitude of England and to official delegates who represented her. Their action was in his opinion deserving of the severest censure. (Opposition cheers.)

SIR W. HARCOURT.

Sir W. Harbcourt said the right hon. gentleman and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer had said that it was the attitude of the British delegates that had broken up the Conference. He would undertake to say that the exact opposite was the truth, and that the English delegates were the only people who prevented the Conference from breaking up sooner. (Ministerial cheers.) In international conferences the delegates went to represent the opinions of the Government. The United States and Europe did not want to know the opinions of individuals but the opinions of the Governments they represented, and it was an unfortunate experiment to send one man to represent one set of opinions and another man to represent another set. (Hear, hear.) What happened at the Conference was that the French delegates expressed surprise that the United States Government did not submit proposals, but it seemed to him that the one thing the bimetallists did not disire to do was to bring their favourite theory to the test. (Cheers.) Bimetallism was kept in the background in the Conference, as it had been kept in the background that night. On behalf of the United States a motion was made that it was desirable that some measures should be found for increasing the use of silver in the currency system of nations. That was accepted by Sir R. Wilson who, however, reserved full liberty of opinion upon the particular scheme which might be produced. That was supported by the British delegates. But what became of it? Almost all the rest of the Powers declined to support it and it was dropped. (Ministerial cheers.) And that was the way the British delegates set to work to break up the Conference. (Renewed cheers.) Then Mr. De Rothschild, another British delegate, proposed a scheme for buying more silver, but that, too, was denounced, the delegates saying that if it was carried in the committee they could not recommend its acceptance to their Governments. (Hear, hear.) It seems to him as if Mr. Chaplin had not read the report at all, because the fact was that the proposals of the British delegates were defeated by the action of the very Powers who would have been expected to support them. He thought the right hon. gentleman had made a most unfounded attack on Sir R. Wilson. (Cheers.) There would be no doubt after the speech of the Prime Minister that night what was the policy of Her Majesty's Government. But what was the policy of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer? (Cheers.) Did they know whether he was a bimetallist or a monometallist?—(Cheers and laughter.) The late Chancellor of the Exchequer said that night he wanted the Conference to meet, which two years ago he condemned. Speaking in April, 1890, the right hon. gentleman said, "We have appointed a Royal Commission, and what is the result? A divided report, and certainly it is not upon a divided report that we have a right to take the immensely responsible step of tampering with the general currency of the world." (Loud Ministerial cheers.) Well, what was the attitude of the right hon. gentleman? Did anyone know what course he had decided to adopt? (Hear, hear.) We should either be bimetallists or monometallists, and not show to the world the spectacle of vacillation and shilly-shally which Mr. Goschen advocated. (Cheers.) The late Mr. W. H. Smith spoke in this House of bimetallism as one of the greatest disasters that could come on a commercial country. Mr. Chaplin said: "We don't think there is any conclusive evidence of a substantial appreciation of gold to be derived either from a review of the variation of prices or from the circumstances relating to the production and use of the metal." Reverting to the action of the British delegates at the Monetary Conference, he said he had been officially informed that the United States delegates had received more assistance from those of England than of any other Power. Sir Rivers Wilson was attacked for having stated at Brussels what his Government thought and what Mr. Goschen, when delegated to the Paris Conference in 1878, there said himself. But that was not the reason for the failure of the Conference. The real reason was stated by the Indian representative, when, in moving the adjournment, he said: "Why have we arrived at no result thus far? Because, frankly, no proposal was right." The British delegates considered it was a great waste of time that led to the failure of the Conference, because there was no definite proposal before them by a responsible Government. If the United States of America or any other country said they were prepared upon their responsibility to propose some scheme, then the Government of this country would be ready in the fairest and frankest way to discuss it. Was England to propose a scheme? If so, what scheme? Had the late Chancellor of the Exchqeuer got a scheme? Why did not the late Chancellor of the Exchqeuer enlighten the House and the country as to what the proposal should be? A great deal had been said about the distress in the country, but there had been a greater growth in the income tax then ever, and the probate and death duties had increased to an enormous extent. Were they the result of a false monetary or commercial system? When he heard Protectionists and bimetallists talking of the woes and the sorrows and the ruin of this country, he asked them to look at the evidence of growth and prosperity.

The House divided—

For the amendment	229
Against	148

LORD SALISBURY ON MEDICAL SCIENCE.

LORD SALISBURY, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, presided on March 1 at a crowded gathering in the Sheldonian Theatre, in aid of the building fund of the Radcliffe Infirmary. He said:—"We are, as it were, looking upon the reverse of a controversy which in London has raged for some time. There the practical opportunities of exercising medicine are abundant, and the only care, or the main care, which presses upon those who have the care of education in that respect is lest the higher and the more abstract or more scientific basis in that practice should be neglected or inadequately followed in consequence of the temptations to go too early to the exercise of the practical portions of the profession. That is the fear which they have in London. Our difficulty here is exactly the reverse. The difficulty is lest we should seem to discourage the other older branches of knowledge by which this University has become famous. I am afraid of finding myself in the middle of the battle of the studies. I beg to assure this assembly that I have no traitorous views with respect to the study of Greek. (Cheers.) In fact, I should be inclined to say that in recent controversies the classical languages and their advocates have been unduly frightened, and that there is not the slightest danger that the study of them will ever pass from the education of youth or the culture of men of intellect. The issue is not between science and languages ancient or modern; the issue rather is between the science whose chief food is gathered from observation and the science whose chief food is gathered from reflection. This older science is slowly, very slowly, but still quite evidently, giving way to the sciences which rely upon observation."

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THE INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

THE following regulations for admission to the Indian Police Force through a competitive examination in London, in June, 1893, have just been issued by the India Office:—

I. The examination will be simultaneous with, and in the same subjects and papers as, the examination for the Indian Forest Department, which is usually held in June.

II. The number of candidates to be selected will be ten viz., Madras, three; Bengal, two; North-West Provinces and Oudh, three; Central Provinces, two.

III. Candidates will be selected under the following arrangements; (1) They must be natural born British subjects, and must be above 19 and under 21 years of age on June 1, 1893. They must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India they will forfeit their appointments. (2) They must send to the Secretary, Public Department, India Office, on or before May 1, 1893—(a) Information as to their names and parentage, certificates (or other satisfactory evidence) of the date of their birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian to their candidature. (b) A statement of the places at which they have been educated, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct during the last four years. (c) An intimation of their wishes as to the Province in which they would prefer to serve. (3) They will be required to appear before a Medical Board at the India Office, and to undergo a strict examination as to their physique and capacity for active out-door work in the plains of India. Any candidate unfavourably reported upon on physical grounds will only be allowed to proceed with the examination upon the distinct understanding that if successful in the competition, he will be subjected to further inspection, and will forfeit all advantage to which his position on the list would otherwise have entitled him, unless pronounced to be in all respects physically fit for the Indian Police Service. (4) Those who successfully pass the medical examination will be required to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners* in the following subjects (Classes I. to III.), marks being assigned as follows:—

Class I.—Obligatory Subjects.—1. Mathematics (lower), viz., Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I. to IV. and VI.; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of Triangles and Mensuration, marks 2,500; 2. English composition, marks 1,000; 3. German or French (400 for colloquial) marks 2,000. In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify.

Class II.—Optional Subjects.—4. Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic sections, statics, and dynamics, 2,000 marks; 5. French or German, as the case may be, having reference to the candidate's choice of obligatory subjects (400 for colloquial), 2,000 marks; 6. Latin, 2,000 marks; 7. Greek, 2,000 marks; 8. English History. There will be set: one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1702 to the year 1760 for the examination of 1893, 2,000 marks; 9. Botany, viz., the elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology, and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on vegetable palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants, 2,000 marks; 10. Chemistry, viz., the elements of Inorganic Chemistry, 2,000 marks; 11. Physics. Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound, 2,000 marks; 12. Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic; including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses, 2,000 marks. A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects. Under "Optional Subjects" Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, the examination will be partly practical.

Class III.—Additional Subjects.—13. Freehand Drawing, 500 marks; 14. Geometrical Drawing, 300 marks. Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.

(5) From the competitors who attain the above-mentioned minima of marks in obligatory subjects, and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects, the Secretary of State will select ten candidates in order of merit.

IV. Selected candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners as to their ability to ride, and will be required to produce: (a) A certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are able to ride well, and to perform journeys on horseback; or (b) A certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of minimum proficiency in riding. In the latter case they will be subjected, on their arrival in India, to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and will not be appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police until they shall have passed such tests to the satisfaction of their Government.

V. Selected candidates who have successfully passed the above-mentioned tests will be allotted, as probationers, to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes, but the requirements of the public service will rank before every other consideration. The allotment will also be subject to the right of the Government of India to make transfers, if necessary.

VI. The probationers will be required to start for India not later than October, 1893, so as to arrive in the course of November. Failure to embark in time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment. Free passages to India will be provided by the India Office.

VII. On arrival in India probationers will receive an initial salary of Rs. 250 a month during their period of probation.

VIII. Probationers will be required to qualify by passing the necessary departmental examinations (as well as the riding test, if necessary, see Rule IV.) within two years of their arrival in India. In the event of failure they will be liable to removal from the Service, in which case they will be furnished with a free passage, to England, unless they obtain other employment in India.

IX. Seniority in the police will depend on the order in which probationers pass the qualifying examinations in India.

X. When probationers have passed the qualifying examinations (as well as the riding test) they will be appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police, and their salary will be raised to Rs. 300 a month.

XI. Candidates recruited in England for the police will be subject, as regards leave, to the rules applicable to Indian Services, contained in Chapter XIV. of the Civil Service Regulations, and, as regards pension, to Part IV. of those regulations, subject, in either case, to any modifications thereof which may be made hereafter. Service under the age of twenty will not, however, be excluded from reckoning towards pension.

XII. Probationers will be required to sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of their appointment prior to embarkation for India.

India Office, Feb. 22, 1893.

* A fee of £4 is required. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates the day before the examination.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

ON Feb. 26 the Pope received the 135 pilgrims from Scotland, with their bishops and other clergy in Rome. He spoke of having restored the Episcopal hierarchy in that country, praised Scotland for having attended to his counsels on the social question, and invoked for her the protection of St. Margaret and her other patron saints.—On Feb. 27 the 900 British pilgrims in Rome took farewell of the Pope. The Bishop of Clifton read an address (presented by the Duke of Norfolk) in which regret was expressed that the Pope's personal liberty is still "subject to unworthy restraint." The Pope responded in a speech read by one of his Chamberlains. He welcomed the pilgrims, referred to the large minded justice of Queen Victoria, which had obtained religious freedom for Catholics throughout her dominions, and bade his visitors solicit the intervention of certain saints, with a view to the return of England to the faith of the Church of Rome.—The main body of the English and Scotch pilgrims left Rome on Feb. 28, by a special train composed of no less than thirty carriages, for Turin.—The "Standard" Rome correspondent says that the Pope, in conversing with the English and other Cardinals, invited them to cause it to be known that he is not the opponent of any Government on account of its being non-Catholic, but that he desires to lend assistance to all, in order to preserve a salutary faith to the world, and to save society from the Socialism which menaces it.—Mr. Patrick Cahill, optician of Dublin, sent the Pope a pair of 22 carat-gold-rimmed spectacles, to use on the occasion of his jubilee.—The newspapeps estimate that the Duke of Norfolk has already spent £16,000 in Rome. The brilliant reception given by his Grace at the Hotel de Rome cost him £2,000. The Duke has engaged his suite of apartments at the Hotel de Rome till the end of April.—The Rome correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says Cardinal Vaughan has only been entrusted with a verbal message of greeting and thanks from the Pope to the Queen, which will be presented to Her Majesty at Florence.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, February 24, Mr. Leighton asked if it was intended that the order of the Secretary of State, in his despatch No. 13 T, Aug. 25, 1887, for reducing the number of officers in the Indian Telegraph Department from 104 to 84, as the lowest number deemed to be necessary for efficiency, should be final; whether the Secretary of State was aware of recent action by the Goverment of India reducing the number of assistant superintendents in each grade with the effect of retarding promotion; and whether he would take steps to secure the immediate recruitment of the Department, now reduced to seventy-four instead of eighty four, up to its full strength, in order to prevent stoppage of leave and overworking of the officers in the Department.—Sir E. Grey (for Mr. G. Russell): The number eighty-four has recently been increased to eighty-six; this, under present conditions, is the normal strength of the Department. The Secretary of State has not received information as to any reduction of the number of assistant superintendents. For exceptional reasons the number of the staff has temporarily fallen to seventy-four, but steps are now being taken to raise it to eighty-six.—Sir S. King asked whether the officers of the Indian Telegraph department had submitted memorials to the Government of India and the Secretary of State exhibiting a general discontent with the failure of the Government of India to carry out the recommendation contained in a despatch of the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 13 T, of August 25, 1887, providing for the division of all officers below the rank of chief superintendent into six classes, thus abolishing grades, but not reducing the number of officiating steps possible in the event of a senior officer going on leave; whether the object of the Secretary of State's despatch was to accelerate promotion; whether the Government of India had added to the Secretary of State's scheme a rule of its own to the effect that officiating promotion should no longer be granted from grade to grade, whereby an apposite effect had been produced from that intended by the Secretary of State; and whether, in view of the continued discontent caused by this rule, the Secretary of State would direct the Government of India to carry out his own recommendations.—Sir E. Grey: The answers to the first two questions of the hon. member are in the affirmative; but the proposal to divide the service into six classes originated, not with the Secretary of State, but with the Government of India. Upon further consideration it was found necessary to make a rule that officiating promotion should not be granted from grade to grade, but it was considered that any loss thus caused was out weighed by the other changes advantageous to the officers which were made at the same time. There is no present intention of altering this rule which has been approved by the Secretary of State in Council.

TRIAL BY JURY IN BENGAL.

In reply to Mr. Paul, Sir E. Grey (for Mr. G. Russell) said: A Commission has been appointed by the Viceroy, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, to consider, first, the classes of offences triable by juries in those districts of Bengal in which that method of trial has been introduced, and to report whether any, and, if so, what changes in the classification now obtaining are desirable; and, second, to consider and report whether any, and, if so, what modifications of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to the trial of offences triable by juries before Courts of Session are desirable for the purpose of peventing miscarriage of justice. The names of the Commissioners are as follows:—Mr. Justice Prinsep (president). Sir Griffith Evans, Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, and Mr. Cecil Wilkins. The Secretary of State has desired the Viceroy to arrange that the deliberations of the Commission shall begin immediately, and shall be continued with as little intermission as possible; but he is unable at present to name the date at which the report is likely to be received, or when the correspondence on the subject will be ready for presentation to Parliament.

THE B. I. S. N. MAIL SERVICE.

The House approved a contract entered into with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the performance of the mail service between Aden and Zanzibar.

SALARIES OF ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIALS.

On Monday, Feb. 27, Mr. Field asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the deputation, re exchange and the services, which waited on Lord Lansdowne; and whether it was intended to take any steps to relieve the condition of affairs from which Anglo-Indian officials now suffered.—Mr. G. Russell: The subject is under consideration in connection with the currency question.

TRIAL BY JURY IN INDIA.

The same day, in answer to Mr. Schwann, Mr. G. Russell said that Mr. Justice Prinsep had been appointed to act as President of the Commission to which the hon. member referred—the Commission appointed to inquire into the withdrawal of the rights of trial by jury in eight districts of Bengal by Sir C. Elliott and his Legislative Council. So far as the Secretary of State was aware, Mr. Justice Prinsep had expressed no opinion hostile to trial by jury in India.

INDIAN NATIVES IN AUSTRALIA.

Sir R. Temple asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any dicision had been come to regarding the proposed importation and settlement of Indian natives in tropical or sub-tropical Australia, with a view to the development of its agricultural and mineral resources. Mr. Buxton: The question of the importation of Indian natives into the Austrialian Colonies is one for the Colonial Governments to deal with. As far as the Secretary of State is aware no definite conclusion has been come on the subject, but South Australia has passed two Acts to enable such importation into its northern territory, and a brief reference to the subject will be found in Parliamentary Paper C 6490.

INSPECTORSHIPS IN THE INDIAN POLICE.

On Tuesday, Feb. 28, replying to Sir S. King, Mr. G. Russell said: The candidates recruited in this country will be on the same footing as to pension and furlough as those recruited in India; their pay will be substantially similar, but at present the salaries of the latter vary in the different provinces. The number of candidates to be nominated in India by the local Governments will be fixed from time to time according to the requirements of the service, and as yet the Secretary of State has no information as to the number to be thus appointed in any given year. They will have to pass a strict educational test, but the subjects of examination are not known in this country. The system of open competition for the recruitment in this country has been adopted, after careful consideration, and on the recommendation of the Government of India, as the best in the interest of the public service.

THE INDIA OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Sir S. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether an official report on the cost of the India Office Establishment was compiled in or about 1885 by Col. Conway Gordon?—Mr. G. Russell: Maj. Conway Gordon compiled at Simla, in the year 1883, a work entitled "Notes on the Accounts of the Home Treasury of the Government of India from 1851-2 to 1883-4." It was intended to deal with the whole subject of the home charges, including those for the India Office Establishment, but as the work was never completed, as the subject of the home charges has been very carefully considered since then by the Secretary of State in Council in communication with the Government of India, as most of Colonel Conway Gordon's suggestions had been either anticipated, or have since been acted upon, or are now out of date, and as the incomplete work consists of three folio volumes, the Secretary of State does not consider that any advantages would be gained by laying it on the table.

HEMP DRUGS IN BENGAL.

On Thursday, March 2, Mr. G. Russell informed Mr. Caine that the Secretary of State proposed to request the Viceroy to appoint a Commission to inquire into the cultivation and trade in hempdrugs. The Commission would be composed, in part, of non-official natives of India. In answer to Sir J. Gorst Mr. G. Russell said it was not contemplated that the Commission should deal with the opium question, which was, however, receiving attention.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

A MEETING was held at the offices, Old Broad-street, on Feb. 28, to consider a resolution approving the company's bill in Parliament to enable the bank to create an issue of silver Capital.—Sir Alexander Wilson (chairman) alluded with satisfaction to the business done by the new bank since its incorporation. A very large proportion of the B shares, viz., 25,890, had been taken up out of 30,000 shares and there were yet applications to come in from the East. The business done by the new bank so far had been satisfactory, and their prospects were encouraging.—The only resolution submitted to the meeting was one for the appointment of auditors, which was agreed to, and at a special meeting afterwards held the following resolution was carried:—"That this meeting sanctions and approves the bill now before Parliament instituted a bill toextend the powers of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, and hereby consents thereto, and to the same being proceeded with by the directors on behalf of the company, subject to such alerations if any as may be made in the said bill by Parliament, or with the consent of the directors, and authorises and empowers the directors to proceed with the said bill accordingly, and to take all necessary steps for that purpose."

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THE BURMAH-SIAM FRONTIER.

MR. HOLT S. HALLETT, in a letter dated Rome, Feb. 21 and appearing in the *Times* of Feb. 28, says :—"The India Office and Indian Government have opposed the construction of the Burmah-Siam-China Railway on the ground that part of its course would lie through territory belonging to Siam, and therefore not under British control. Some two years ago I Sir Stewart Bayley, the head of the Secret Intelligence Department of the India Office, and by the aid of maps explained to him the commercial necessity of keeping the portion of the Burmese Shan States lying to the west of the Mekong river and north of the Me Khek in British hands. I pointed out that the only possible and feasible railway route lying entirely in British territory, leading from our Burmese seaboard to Saumao, the important frontier post and trade emporium of south-west China, lay through this region. Later on I saw Mr. Godley, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, on the same subject and laid the matter clearly before him. Last May I was asked by the Foreign Office to prepare a report with maps fully setting forth my views, and forwarded it early in June to Lord Salisbury, who, in thanking me for it, assured me that it should have the careful consideration of the Government.

"The answers given by the Secretaries of State for India and Foreign Affairs, on the 17th ult. in the House of Lords, to the questions of Lord Lamington leave the action on this question by the new Government in doubt. The notification of the Rangoon Government Secretariat as to the arrangement with Siam was so vague as to leave me in doubt as to whether the whole of the Burmese Shan State of Kiang Kheng (a province of the Burmese Shan State of Kiang Tung) was to be handed over to Siam or whether the part of that State lying to the west of the river Mekong, through which the Burma-China Railway would have to be constructed, would be kept in British hands. No mention was made in the notification of the 'important concession of territory on the western frontier,' which, according to Lord Kimberley, is to be made by Siam. If no part of the State of Kiang Kheng lying to the west of the Mekong has been ceded to Siam, and if the portion of the Burmese Shan State of Kiang Hsen through which part of our railway route to south west China must run is to be evacuated by Siam, which has been encroaching upon it for the last twelve years, in return for our cession of the part of Kiang Kheng to the east of the Mekong, our mercantile and manufacturing community will have small cause to complain; but if a portion of the country through which our only feasible solely British route to China lies is allowed to pass into Siamese hands and be retained by them, the delimitation of our Burma-Siam frontier will have resulted in a shameful piece of bungling, which must extinguish for ever all thoughts of constructing a railway solely through British territory to Saumao, a railway which is urgently necessary to enable us to compete with our French rivals for the trade of southern, south-western, and central China. For the last fifty years our industrial classes have been looking forward towards the extension of our trade which would follow the construction of this railway; it will be a huge disappointment to them if their hopes are now rendered fruitless by any disastrous bungling on the part of the Government.

THE MUSCOVITE ADVANCE IN ASIA.

THE Odessa correspondent of the "Daily News' telegraphs that several of the leading journals have been expatiating upon the marvellously rapid success of Russia's eastward progress through Central Asia, and the ready assimilation of Russian civilisation by the Asiatic Khanates.

A couple of decades ago the Khanates of Bokhara, Khiva, and Khokand were further away from the Russian frontier than Afghanistan was from the British Indian lines. Persia, Bokhara, Khokand, and Khiva were at that time considerable Powers in Central Asia. They are so no longer. . . . Already the peasants in many of the northern and less prosperous Governments are beginning to look forward to the opening of the Siberian Railway as a means of reaching a land of abundant promise, as compared with their present miserable conditions. "The Western Powers," says the "Russkaia Zhizn," "must soon acknowledge that Russia's policy and progress in every eastward direction they have taken are producing the happiest results, spreading civilisation and culture in benighted regions and improving and developing commerce and industry. Soon must Europe acknowledge, despite all old prejudices and jealousies, that Russia's so-called 'Drang nach Osten' has not been what it was supposed to be—landhungering and warlike aggression of the great northern Power for aggression's sake. The completion of the Siberian railway will be the crowning of Russia's multifarious and beneficent missions in Asia. Neither Mongols nor Huns," adds the "Russkaia Zhizn," "will ever more threaten us with their devastating incursions. China is tethered international engagements with the Western Powers as with ourselves; Japan, in peaceful progress, courts friendly relations with Europe and America; India is content and prosperous under the civilising power and influence of Great Britain; whilst Russia is consolidating her protective position in northern Asia." It is noteworthy that the frequent utterance of Russian political writers, of different shades of opinion, latterly appearing in the Russian Press with regard to Central Asiatic affairs, are all tinged with the same pacific and hopeful sentiments.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg denies the report that the Ameer of Bokhara would not be permitted to return to his capital, and adds that it is semi-officially announced that the Russian Government in no way contemplates either suppressing or restricting his sovereign rights.

According to the Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" the Russian garrison at Kerki, on the Oxus, near the Afghan frontier, has lately been largely increased.

It is accepted as true in Vienna (says the "Daily News" correspondent) that the Chinese Government has decided to lay a telegraph line from the Pamirs to Pekin. The route followed will be this:—Peking, Tai-Yeun, Dan-Chow on the Great Wall, Su-Chow, Barkul, Urumtsi, Manas, Kuldja, Aksu, Kashgar, and Tash-kurghan in the Pamirs. "It would be well," the correspondent adds, "if the British Government could induce the Chinese Government to follow a more southern route, by which the telegraph lines of India and Burma would be directly connected with those of China. It is needless to say that this would be of the greatest importance to the commerce of India, Thibet, and China. For the Chinese Government the cost would be much the same if the southern line is chosen. The following route would be the most advisable:—Peking, Tai-Yuen, Si Ngan, Ching Too, Litang, Lassa in Thibet, Kargalik, Tash-kurghan, and Kashgar as to the last station."

THE HOWE COURT-MARTIAL.

A LENGTHY Admiralty minute was issued on Feb. 24 in reference to the stranding of the Howe, in which their lordships say they were unable to accept as satisfactory the verdict of the first court-martial, and therefore ordered the trial of Vice-Admiral Fairfax. The minute proceeds to observe that the findings of the two courts are conflicting: "for while the first attributes the accident wholly to the imperfection of the chart, and fully acquits the captain and navigating officer of the Howe, the second finds that the divergence of the Howe from the course, taken by her leader, was also a contributing cause. Their lordships are unable to reconcile the evidence given by Capt. Hastings at the second court-martial with the line of defence adopted by him at the first court." It has consequently become necessary for their lordships to state the conclusions to which they have come.

They cannot concur in the finding of the court which fully acquitted Capt. Hastings and Commander Dickson of all blame. On the contrary, they attribute the disaster to unskilful management on the part of those officers, to disregard of the information afforded by the sailing directions with reference to the currents, and to neglect on their part to take the necessary bearings by which the safety of the ship could have been ensured. Their lordships acquiesce in the finding of the second Court which was convened to inquire into the management of his squadron by the admiral in command, but they deem it necessary to make the following comments with reference to it and to some opinions put for ward by witnesses during the course of the proceedings. Whilst attaching no blame to the speed at which the squadron was navigated, they concur in the opinion of the Court that the reduction of that speed by signal when the flagship was clear of the Narrows, but the rest of the squadron were still engaged in them, was inexpedient. They desire to point out that the views expressed by certain witnesses before the Court, that latitude in keeping station is allowed when ships are in open order, cannot be admitted except for the paramount reason of the safety of the vessels. Their lordships are further of opinion that the undoubtedly increased risk caused by taking the squadron into Ferrol on a flood tide was not duly considered by the admiral in command, and that the strength of the tide contributed to render the want of skill in navigating the Howe irremediable. My lords take this opportunity of again directing special attention to circular letter of April 14, 1892, M., and to the instructions contained in the section relating to charts as navigational aids in the pamphlet on "Notes on Navigation," ed. 1892. They cannot too strongly enforce upon all officers entrusted with charge or command in her Majesty's fleet the necessity of observing the rules and cautions there given, the neglect of which has of late deprived the country at least temporarily of the services of several costly and powerful ships, and they must impress upon them that risks which may be necessary in time of war are unjustifiable in time of peace.

The publication of the minute has created considerable excitement among naval members of the House of Commons.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, FEB. 24.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Gent Cadets, from the R M C, to be Second Lts.:—

Queen's (R West Surrey Regt)—E M Lower, in succession to Lt H Baillie, seconded.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—B R Horsbrugh, vice T B Spratt, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—T W Sheppard, vice K H Jackson seconded; B St J W Hastings, vice M H P Barlow, seconded.

Devonshire Regt—H N Field, in succession to Lt H R Vyvyan, promoted; E H Oliphant, in succession to Lt J H G S Chisholm seconded; E D Young, in succession to Lt R S Rostom, promoted.

Leicestershire Regt—M Busuttil, in succession to Lt J A T Tredgold, seconded.

Lancashire Fus—E J Arthur, in succession to Lt H V Benett, promoted; G S A (hon Queen's cadet), in succession to Lt C H Hicks, promoted; G M Stewart, in succession to Lt E Woolmer promoted

South Wales Borderers—E G S Creek, in succession to Lt T F Madden seconded.

Worcestershire Regt—G R Welstead, in succession to Lt E F Taylor, seconded.

East Surrey Regt—C H Hinton on augmentation; C P Porch, on augmentation; V H M de la Fontaine, on augmentation; S H Duxbury, on augmentation.

Duke of Cornwall's L I—H Fargus, vice R H F Standen, seconded; H S P Simon, vice W K Buck, resigned.

Hampshire Regt—R H Stirke (Queen's Cadet), in succession to Lt W P Roberts promoted.

South Staffordshire Regt—W K Bernard, in succession to Lt R B Webb, placed on temporary half-pay; G C M Sorel-Cameron, vice E A Fagan, transferred to the Queen's Own (R West Kent Regt.)

Oxfordshire L I—W L F Blake (Hon Queen's Cadet), in succession to Lt R C Luard, promoted.

King's Own (Yorkshire L I)—R F Boulton, in succession to Lt A W Abercrombie, promoted into the Connaught Rangers.

King's Shropshire L I—R T Carrez, vice H L Hole, seconded.

Connaught Rangers—H F N Jourdain, in succession to Lt C F Martin, seconded.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, FEB. 28.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Qmstr. Sergt W H Collings to be Qmstr: with the honorary rank of Lt, vice Hon Capt J O'Donnell, retired,

5th Lancers.—Capt F J Carandini, fom 8th Hussars, to be Maj, vice T Fletcher, retired.

18th Hussars.—Capt G R B Patten is seconded for service with the Army Pay Department.

Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned Second Lts to be Lts:—H R S Christie, J F W Johnson, G A Beazeley, H A L Hepper, A B R Hildebrand, S H Sheppard, A F Sergeaunt, C W Singer, G H Boileau, H W Gordon, E Kingston, G E Elkington, H J Walker, R H Lewis, N J Hopkins, F P Rundle.

Grenadier Guards—Lt the Hon R F R Somerset is seconded for service on the Staff; Sup Lt G P Du P Taylor to be Lt vice the Hon R F R Somerset.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Capt C H Gostling is seconded for service as an Adjt of Volunteers.

Norfolk Regt.—Qmstr and Hon Capt R J Roche retires on retired pay; Sergt-Maj W Vince to be Qmstr, with the honorary rank of Lieut vice Hon Capt R J Roche.

Bedfordshire Regt.—Capt G H T Swinton retires on retired pay; Lt L S B Dunbar retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Leicestershire Regt.—Lt G G Stockwell resigns his commission.

Lancashire Fusl.—Lt S E Orr resigns his commission.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Second Lt A J Nicol resigns his commission.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—Capt W G B Western is seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College.

Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.—Maj A J St G French retires on retired pay; Capt C E W Wood to be Maj vice A J St G French.

Connaught Rangers.—Capt A W Abercrombie is seconded for service as an Adj of Volunteers.

Prince of Wale's Leinster Regiment. (Royal Canadians).—Lt C L Crutchley to be Capt, vice J P Templer, retired; Second Lt A G G Sharp Lt, vice C Crutchley; Qmstr and Hon Capt A Just is placed on retired pay; Sergt Maj J W Gallehawk to be Qmstr, with the honorary rank of Lt vice Hon Capt A Just.

Provisional Batt—Garrison Sergt Maj R P Norman to be Qmstr, with the honorary rank of Lt. vice Hon Lt J Meehan, resigned.

UNATTACHED LIST.

Lt E A E Muntz, from 3rd Bn the King's (Shropshire L I) to be Second Lt with a view to his appointment to the I S C.

The following promotions take place in succession to Gen Sir M Dillon, K C B, C-in-C, retired:—Lt Gen M Walker, V C, C B, to be Gen; Maj-Gen A L Lyttelton Annesley to be Lt Gen.

The undermentioned Lt-Cols, half-pay, retire on retired pay:—S Acklom, H C Vetch.

Qmstr and Hon Lt H Medd, the Bedfordshire Regt, is granted the honorary rank of Capt.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Cols are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:—B H Preston, R Smith.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Capt S S Hoyland, 1st Vol Bn the Suffolk Regt, to be Surg-Capt.

Surg-Capt J Adan, M D, 1st Vol Bn Seaford Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albanys), to be Surg-Capt.

Maj-Gen Sir George White visited Windsor Castle before leaving England to pay his respects to Her Majesty on appointment to the Indian command, and dined with the Queen and Royal Family.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—L K Heil, to President, additional; A F Balfour, to Penguin (March 1): S T Dean-Pitt, to President, additional (March 1).

Lieutenants—C J Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, to Malabar, J R Craigen, R.N.R., to Excellent, additional, for short course of gunnery (Feb 25); C E Hunter, to Audacious (G), (Feb 23); G W Gubbins, C E Monro, H B T Somerville, S G Weigalt, J A Waugh (acting), to Penguin (March 1); H R P Floyd, in command, to Goldfinch, undated; A Farrington and H J F Rowley (N), to Goldfinch, undated; S G Douglas, A Kirke, to Achilles, (March 2); F H Davies, to Shannon, L E Traherne, to Wildfire (G), (March 1).

Sub-Lieutenants—T Dannreather, to Foxhound (March 1); H Butterworth, to Leander (March 2).

Midshipmen—F S Talman and E A Constable, to Achilles (March 2).

Naval Cadet—C N Tindall-Carill-Worsley; to Anson (March 1).

Fleet Engineers—F Foreman (b) to Victoria, undated; H C Goldsmith, to Bacchante (Feb 27); W Gilbert, to Vivid, additional (March 1).

Staff Engineers—J M'Carthy, to Achilles (March 2); R T Serle, to Gorgon (March 1).

Chief Engineer—H. J. Walker, to Thunderer (Feb. 27)

Engineers J R Roffey, to Achilles, and F. G. Harding and W. W. H. Rawlingson, to Victoria, undated; G. W. Hudson, to Surprise, in lieu of a Chief Engineer (Feb. 27).

Assistant Engineers—W R Lawton, to Pembroke additional (Feb. 20); H C Deadman, W R Seaton, W E Hatherley, to Victoria, undated; D. J. Carruthers, to Conqueror (Feb.27).

Fleet Surgeon.—H. M. Ellis, to Victoria (undated).

Staff Surgeons.—M. Fitzgerald, to Edgar, G. R. D. Charlton, to Shannon (March 2); J. B. B. Triggs, to Assistance (March 1).

Surgeons.—E. D. Minter and J. A. Moon, to Archilles (March 2), and to the Victoria (undated); F. Woore and E. B. Townsend, to Archilles (undated); N. L. Richards, to Edgar (March 2); H. W. A. Burke, to Malta Hospital (Feb. 27); B. R. Clarke and J. K. Robinson, to Victoria additional (March 2); R. L. Price, M. B., to be lent to Yarmouth Hospital for annual survey of stores (March 11); W. J. K. Barnes, to Esperia D.A. Harvey, to Peacock (March 1); E. J. Finch, to Edinburgh (Feb. 28); V. G. Thorpe, to Penguin (undated); H. W. G. Downe, to Royal Marine Depot, Walmer (March 13); C. F. Facey, to Superb, and J. N. Bagnall-Oakeley, to Hibernia (March 1); F. J. Burns to Hastar, hospital, P. V. Jackson, to Starling, B T Parish, to Cambridge, and C S Bennetts, to Belleisle (March 2); F Fedarb, to Esk (undated).

Chaplain—Rev E H Good, M A, to Edgar (March 2).

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—Rev S S O Morris, to Victoria, undated; Rev E R Borthwcek, to Boscawen (additional) March 2.

Naval Instructor—A J Parish, to Edgar (March 2).

Assistant Paymaster—G E Coleridge, to Royal Sovereign, as Secretary's Clerk Feb. 28.

Assistant Clerk—W H Hall, to Rodney, additional Feb. 28.

Gunners—D H Williams, to Edgar March 2; F H Teague, to Agamem non Feb 29; J Giddy, to Conqueror Feb 29; D G O'Connell, to Victoria additional for torpedo duties at Malta undated).

Bostswains—W J H Pitt, to Edgar (March 2): W Barnard and F W Long, to Victoria (both undated).

Carpenters—D Morgan, to Fourmeline (undated); W H Hawkins, to Edgar (March 2.)

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—S Brock, to Looe, C G Division; E Weeks, to Yealm, C G Division, G. Bendall, to Bournmouth, C G Division; W Kibby to Abbosbury, C. G. Division

Surgeon and Agent—A D Vardon, at Pennant and Gardenstown (March 1).

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, Feb 21, 1893—Chief Gunner C Herring has been allowed to assume the hon rank of Lt on retirement (Feb 20).

Feb 22—In accordance with provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff Comdr H S Penn has been placed on the Retired List, with perm ission to assume the rank of Commander (Feb 3).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Feb 23—A Truscott, Esq, to be Sub-Lt (Feb 21)

Feb 24—Gunner T Davison has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in her Majesty's Fleet.

Feb 25—Acting Sub-Lt A J Payne has been confirmed as Sub-Lt in Her Majesty's Fleet.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F Rawson, B	Lt E P England, RA
Mr J D Rees, CIE, MCS	Lt T S Johnson, ISC
Lt-Col H Paterson, ISC	Lt F W Ware, ISC
Lt-Col H Powell, ISC	Brig-Surg Lt-Col E A Birch, MD
Capt H H F Fagan, ISC	Surg-Maj W Conry, B
Capt R G Iromonger ISC	Sub-Condr C Bettesworth, E
Capt F C Logan Home, ISC	
Capt St G L Steele, ISC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F Reilly, B, 6 mos, MC	Mr H S Jones, Bo, till Nov 6, 1893
Mr A W O Orr, B, 6 mos, MC	Capt G A Gott, ISC, 3 mos, PA
Mr B Myers, B, 3 mos	Lieut H L Fleming, ISC, 6 mos, MC
Mr C J Sauders, B, 2 mos, MC	Surg-Maj J E Ferguson, Bo, 6 mos, MC
Mr R F H Pughe, B, 3 mos furl	Sub-Lt E J C Hordern, RIM, 6 mos, MC
Mr G S Hooper, Bo, 18 mos, MC	Condr A Lawson, Bo
Mr J A Robertson, Bo, 3 mos, MC	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr S H James, BCS	Capt G F D Hamilton, ISC
Mr J Possmann, B	Capt C Jackson, ISC
Mr G J Davis, B	Lt D E Mocatra, ISC
Mr W Macartney, M	Brig-Surg Lt-Col W Woodforde Finden, B
Col Sir B P Bromhead, Bart, CB, ISC	
Maj S W Christopher, ISC	Surg-Maj F S Peck, B
Capt B B Russell, RE	Surg-Capt J W Rodgers, B
Capt F J B Priestly, ISC	Surg-Capt G Duncan, B

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best. Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.

Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

E. IZOD & SON, 30, Milk St., London. Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

Don't Rub Your Clothes

to tatters in a vain attempt to clean them with POOR SOAP. Hard rubbing should be avoided. It is worse for a garment than hard wearing. If you would keep your clothes clean and whole, and, at the same time, save yourself in strength and health, use

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

If you have not already given it a trial, do so at once, and we predict that you will be more than satisfied in the good results. Your Clothes will last longer. With the old adulterated soaps clothes wear out quicker than lightning. The SUNLIGHT SOAP takes the dirt out without injuring the finest material. Your Buttons will stay on. For by using SUNLIGHT SOAP the old process of dollying is unnecessary, and thus the Buttons are not torn off or broken.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boiis is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,

"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of [illegible] cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS [illegible] MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the World. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled dealers in the Midland Counties. "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL [illegible]

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid,
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—Tennyson.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm.
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way.
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India March 6th, 1880. Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours. 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at

ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES

THE PRIZE MEDAL, USLIN EXHIBITION 1883.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,

The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.

Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

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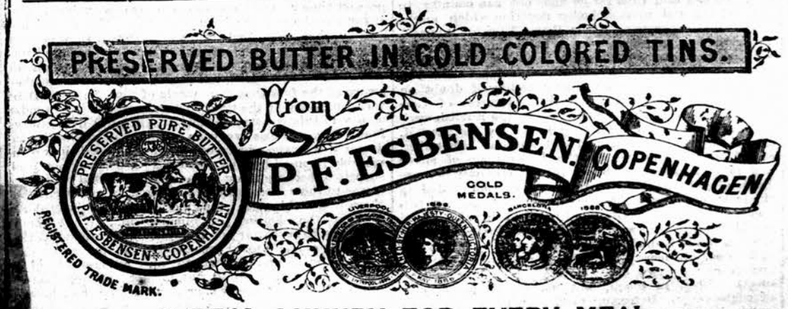

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